The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 10. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE COMMERCIAL.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) price THREE CENTS; mailed at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; served by Carrier: FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
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REFINED CAST STEEL,
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Manufacturers of all descriptions of
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East side of the Diamond
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OFFICE 51 GRANT ST., St. Nicholas Building.
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VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP,
Difficulty of breathing, Phthisic, Bronchitis, Cartarrhal affection, spitting of blood, whooping cough, pains in the breast, consumption, asthma, and all the diseases of the chest and lungs.
☞ Prepared and sold by
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LIVERY STABLE AND UNDERTAKER,
No. 83 OHIO street, Allegheny.
Crape, Handles, Plates, Gloves, Coffins, Hearses and Carriages furnished on reasonable terms. Rooms open day and night. se8

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For a few days, my Store, to the rear of my old stand. Entrance on
Market Alley, One Door from Fifth St.,
Where we are selling Dry Goods very cheap. Call and see. H. J. LYNCH.

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Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. sel5

S. LINDSAY, JR.....J. TELFORD.
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And Dealers in Crude and Refined Petroleum, and Lubricating Oils.
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For the Sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,
No. 74 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, CORNICES,
CANDELBRASS, LAMPS, &c., &c.,
REGILDED OR REBRONZED,
and made equal to new. Also, CHANDELIERS, etc., made to burn Carbon Oil, at the Lamp and Oil Store of
WELDON & KELLY,
sep7 161 WOOD street, near SIXTH.

THE
ALADDIN LAMP STORE.
WILLIAM M. MURRAY,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
LAMPS, CHANDELIERS &c.,
And Dealer in

plete with many truths of a domestic a political nature. His description of a c perhead father's conduct in the prese T, and the inevitable hereafter, was ma feeling. He was exceedingly happy in ded vor of the almost omnipotent efforts of te women of the country, and related so anecdotes that were truly amusing and freshing. His argument in favor of t Government was irresistible. He w about to represent in Congress wl were known as "Hoosiers," to wh alone he was responsible for what said, and he intended to give his whole ergy and ability to the Government. intended to give what little effort he p sessed to the wiping out of slavery. It the cause of the war, and this accursed stitution must be wiped out. He remark that his people or constituents used to classed as Abolitionists, but now they l got used to it.

Mr. Orth will evidently make his m in Congress, as he is not only a faceti but an argumentative speaker.

At the conclusion of Mr. Orth's spec a little blind boy sung a patriotic song, ter which the great mass of people adjourned with cheers for Curtin, Agnew and Union.

The Other Speakers' Stands.

At the stands known as Nos. two three—one of which was created for man speakers, Mr. Seibeneck was the speaker, followed by the Rev. Mr. Her man and H. P. Mueller. As we do not understand the German vernacular, hope to be excused from giving a comp report of these gentleman's remarks. can say, however, that from the attent given them and the manner in which t were applauded, they must have reac the hearts of their listeners.

The following are the officers of the G man stand. President—Mr. Aug. Amm Vice Presidents—Hubert Klienman, Keesport; Ph. Lang, Allegheny; Aug Mueller, do. Secretaries—George Siegr Pittsburgh; Chas. Sautler, Allegheny.

From the other stand Thos. M. Marsh Thos. J. Bigham, Esqs., Mr. Childs a others, spoke to the immense crowd patriotic men and beautiful women, w gave evidence, by their presence, that th hearts were in the cause.

Meeting in the Evening.

If there was enthusiasm and patriot displayed in the afternoon, it was excell if possible, in the evening, at the tremendous gathering which assembled at Monongahela House.

Thomas Marshal, Esq., acting chairm of the meeting, introduced General Og of Indiana, member of Congress, and merly Lieutenant Governor, who, for m than an hour, electrified his hearers. Wh Gen. O. concluded his able address Gov nor Curtin was loudly called for. Marshal informed the sea of upturn faces that it would be impossible for Governor to gratify them, being exhaust and having to speak on the morrow Greensburg. Hon. W. S. Matthews, of ryland, a most eloquent and able defen of the Union and the Constitution,

"THE UNION" HOTEL,
ARCH STREET,
Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS.
THOS. S. WEBB,
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THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET.
M'KEESPORT, PA
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS.
FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

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J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY.
WELDON & KELLY,
Gas and Steam Fitters,
PLUMBERS
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
164 WOOD STREET, NEAR SIXTH,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Pumps sold and repaired. Proprietors and manufacturers of Dakin's Patent Water Drawer and Musgrave's Patent Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves. se7

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1863.

THE BATTLES OF JULY, 1863.

Time—VILLIERS AND HIS DINAH.

Jeff Davis, he sot in the rebel divan,
A thinking what wickedness next he could plan;
Says he, we must wallop them' Yanks pretty quick,
Or some of our folks of the war might get sick.
Chorus—Ri toorallal, toorallal, tooralliday.

So Lee you must march into Pennsylvaniay,
And fill up your wagons with oats and with hay;
Whilst frightnin' them Dutchmen and seizin' their cattle,
And if they mislist you, then give 'em a battle.
Ri tu ral lal, &c.

Then Lee started off, and he made a great sally
Among the rich farmers of Cumberland Valley:
He Chambersburg robbed, and he battered Carlisle,
And Harrisburg reached within two or three mile.
Ri tu ral lal, &c.

At last he got ranged all in order to strike,
But who should he meet on the Gettysburg pike
But them very same vet'rans he left on Potomac,
Which they gave him a bitter that sickened his stomach;
Ri tu ral lal, &c.

Now, Vicksburg was took on the very next day,
And likewise Port Hudson soon had to give way;
Jeff. Davis a losin' these places so strong,
It made his pale visage look wonderful long.
Ri tu ral lal, &c.

Then hurrah for the stars, and hurrah for the stripes,
And down with Jeff. Davis, consarn his old tripes;
For two Sebastopol's, and one Waterloo,
Is pretty good work in a fortnight, says you.
Ri tu ral lal, &c.

MORAL No. 1.

Now all ye seceshioners, mind what I say,
Don't never advance into Pennsylvaniay;
For sure as you're born, it can easy be shown,
Seceshers by Yankees are soon overthrown.
Ri tu ral lal, &c.

MORAL No. 2—(Erie), Sept. 10th, 1863.

Now, having thus treated the foe that's without,
The foe that's within is the next to serve out,
And Justice George Woodward, for sure and for certain,
Will vanish before our good Governor Curtin.
Ri tooral, &c.

Written for the Commercial.

Faint Sketches of Men of Our Day.

NO. II.—GEN. HALLECK.

Coming from the front one day, during the seige of Corinth, accompanied by a friend whom I had been guiding through the detestable swamps and over hoof-trying corduroy bridges, we encountered a remarkably quiet looking individual directing his horse patiently, and evidently in a brown study. As we passed each other, the customary military salute. The ruminating gentleman was very plainly dressed; but his clothes were so well adapted to his person, and there was such an air of genuine *comfort* about the entire man seldom met with outside of the character of a well to do country physician, that one involuntarily assigned him to that profession without a second thought. The stranger wore two stars on his shoulder straps, and was accompanied by an officer and two mounted orderlies.

"Who is that?" queried my companion. "That," I replied, "is one General Halleck." "*Halleck!* Why he saluted you first." "Halleck ought to be the first gentleman in the army," I rejoined, "and very properly teaches us politeness."

"I had never seen the General before; but to satisfy my companion of the correctness of my surmise, we waited until the party turned up into the General's quarters. And here I may as well describe the General as I beheld him daily afterwards. Gen. Halleck is about five feet eight inches high, weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds, and in feature is perfectly represented in the portraits we have of him, with the exception of his eyes, which are a trifle brighter than anything I have looked at since I looked at Henry Clay's, and *cannot* be represented by artist or writer. The General's hair is dark, thin and fine; but as he has a fashion of *covering* his head with his hat, you do not often observe the well trimmed hair; occasionally the hat is thrown up, and you at once perceive the evidence in favor of the "Old Brains" story. I have no positive evidence of it, but I am inclined to think there is a strong vein of humor underlying his studious, abstracted air.

There is an idea current in the Western armies that the General prefers a position which does not necessitate his presence on the field of action, lest the din of arms and shock of battle might disarrange his well digested plans. And from the hour of the discovery of the evacuation of Corinth Gen. Halleck's reputation for shrewdness and penetration suffered from a slowly-formed, but deep conviction in the minds of officers and men, that could not properly be termed a *mere suspicion* of the General's weakness, when pitted against the combined cunning of Beauregard, Davis & Co.

It is a well known fact that, with the exception of Gen. Halleck and one or two others *commanding brigades*, not a general or private in the vast army before Corinth but felt and *uttered* the conviction that the rebels were evacuating. The lamented Gen. Robert T. McCook in particular was loud in his anger at the unaccountable delay and repeated postponing of our attack. He was called "Evacuation McCook," to distinguish him from his brother Alexander McDowell. But ten days before our forces entered the town the "Evacuationists" summed up the entire army.

That General Halleck is ripe in experience, sagacious, and profoundly versed in the art of war no man can deny; we may admit that he is also farsighted; but farsightedness is at times a fault, especially when the gift impairs the vision at common range; and thus it has happened on more than one occasion that General Halleck, while absolved in the contemplation of a distant object, suffered himself to overlook opportunities and prizes immediately within his grasp. But perhaps this is but the natural result of a peculiar political education, and, taken with other examples equally illustrious which have been afforded us since the beginning of the rebellion, need not occasion much surprise. In conclusion, there can be no doubt whatever concerning the class represented by General Halleck; he represents that class who, while claiming to be dispassionate and loyal in a breath, remorselessly retard everything tending to the triumph of radical ideas, especially if they savour of Abolitionism. General Halleck views the negro either through the telescope or microscope—and always with Davie's safety lamp close beside.

JUVENILE depravity has developed a new crime in Wheeling, Va. The boys there kill pigs to get the bladders.

THE valuation of the real and personal estate of the city of New York for the year 1863 has been officially fixed by the supervisors at $594,196,813.

The London *Court Journal* relates that a young English lady of 70 summers and a good deal of money has just given her virgin hand to her butler, a lad of 38.

NEWPORT.—Newport holds out bravely. On Wednesday last there were more bathers than could be accommodated with dresses—something quite unusual in September.

A clergyman and a political orator exchanged carpet bags at a Maine depot last week. The parson found a copperhead oration and a bottle of whisky instead of the skeleton sermon he expected.

THE editor of the Granite State *Free Press* has been shown a tomato raised by W. S. Ela, Esq., of Lebanon, N. H., which measures 19 inches in circumference one way and 19½ the other, and weighs 2¾ lbs.

A GENTLEMAN, who had been spending the evening with a few friends, looking at his watch late after midnight, said: "It is morning; I must bid you good-night, gentlemen."

AN old lady, when she heard her minister say there would be a nave in the new church; observed that "she knew well who the party was to whom he applied such an opprobrious epithet."

A MAN named Howard, who lives near the village of St. Clair, in Franklin county, Mo., was repeatedly attacked in his field by copperhead snakes, and during the tilling season of the present year he killed no less than 1,000 of these reptiles.

A COMPANY of young ladies, accompanied by gentlemen, making a party of twelve, recently performed the feat of walking from Amherst, N. H., to the White Mountains. A wagon train accompanied the party, carrying their provisions, tents, &c.

Fearful Tragedy in Toronto.

ATROCIOUS ACT OF INCENDIARISM—THREE LIVES LOST—A LEAP FOR LIFE.—The Toronto *Globe*, of September 7th, gives the particulars of a most atrocious act of incendiarism that occurred in that city on the 5th inst., resulting in the death of three persons, and placing a fourth in the most imminent danger:

A villain named M'Glyn, having had some difficulty with a Mr. Elliott, deliberately set fire to a quantity of straw in Elliott's house. The smoke rose quickly and filled the premises, the stairway which led to the top of the building acting as a funnel. The flames quickly succeeded, and seemed to have leaped almost past the first and second stories and ignited the third floor of the house occupied by Elliott.

In the house at the time were Mrs. Elliott, her daughter Eliza Jane, four years of age, her son James, twenty months old, and her aunt, Mrs. Mulligan, wife of James Mulligan, teamster to Mr. Aldwell, brewer. The oldest child was playing about the kitchen floor, the infant was asleep in its cradle, and the two women were engaged sewing. The sight of the smoke and flames seems to have thrown the mother and aunt into the greatest consternation. Mrs. Elliott ran to the stairway, but all means of escape in that quarter were cut off, as the flames were quickly devouring the woodwork. Finding escape impossible, she laid hold of her aunt and drew her toward the back window which looked into the yard, and which was at least forty feet from the ground. A most heart-rending scene followed.

Opening the window in desperation, she came to the daring resolution to leap from it into the yard. She got out upon the window sill and screamed fearfully several times, her aunt adding her voice to the call for assistance, but no help was near. She then threw herself out of the window, holding on to the sill, afraid to drop, until her hands and arms were fearfully scorched, when she let go her hold and fell into the yard. She alighted on her feet, and then fell backwards, where she lay unconscious for some time. Strange to say, none of her bones were broken, but she was *enciente*, and sustained severe injuries, both of an internal and external character.

Her aunt, Mrs. Mulligan, seems to have acted with the courage of desperation; and sprung straight out of the same window, alighting also on her feet, and smashing her left ankle in such a manner that the bones protruded through the skin. Her injuries, externally and internally, are also of a serious character, but as she is a woman of strong constitution, hopes are entertained that she will recover. Cabs were procured, and Mrs. Elliott was conveyed to the house of her adopted father, Mr. Henderson, Birch street, and Drs. Ross and King were quickly in attendance, but, although everything was done for her relief, she never rallied, and at 7 o'clock in the evening death came to her relief. Mrs. Mulligan was taken to the General Hospital, where she now lies in a very precarious state.

The cry soon arose among the crowd, who rapidly assembled, that there were two children still in the burning building, and ladders were brought to the place. Mr. James Salter and other persons got inside the house, and tried to make their way to the upper story by crawling on their hands and knees, but they were driven back by the rapidly spreading flames, and in a few minutes the rear of the premises was in a blaze. The utmost excitement prevailed among the crowd, while the wretched father was to be seen gazing anxiously at the spot where his poor little children were being burned to death, without being able to render them the slightest assistance. He wrung his hands while the tears coursed down his cheeks, as he exclaimed in piteous tones, "My poor children! I will never see them more."

Meanwhile the fire engines arrived and commenced playing upon the flames, but it was observable that there was a great scarcity of water, and many expressed themselves in terms the reverse of complimentary towards the Water Works company. At length, after the lapse of an hour, the fire in Elliott's house was subdued, and William Villers and another young man entered by the window, while the crowd kept an almost breathless silence. In two minutes Villiers presented himself again at the window, and announced that he had found the bodies of the children. A couple of baskets were handed up the ladder, and the bodies brought down.

As the charred body of the little girl was carried down the ladder in view of the crowd, women burst loudly into lamentations, tears were to be seen coursing down the cheeks of strong men, while many shudderingly turned away, unable to behold the harrowing spectacle. The hand and trunk of the little girl were fearfully scorched, and her feet completely burned off; but the little boy seems to have been smothered by the smoke in the cradle where he was found lying. He was slightly scorched on the brow, and his mouth blistered.

At an early stage of the fire, McGlyn was apprehended by Constable Dundas, on a charge of setting fire to the building, and locked up in the cells of the City Hall police station. The prisoner was subsequently examined and committed for trial on the charge of murder and arson.

Prenticiana.

Bragg's banner flies poorly, but he and his army fly tremendously.

The corn in Tennessee has stalked well. But Bragg's army has beaten the corn—it has stalked clean out of the State.

Let Georgia be proud. Her soil is honored by the tread of loyal troops. Brighter flowers than ever will spring from it.

Morgan's raid is said to have cost Ohio a million of dollars. It has cost him his troops, his liberty, his hair. And we know not what more it may cost him.

The accident to General Gilmore's 300-pound gun was caused by the explosion of a shell within it. It merely had its nose knocked off. It can shoot as well as ever—like many a soldier with his nose knocked off.

We wonder what has become of the Chattanooga Rebel. We guess, that, if it is still alive, it has concluded to be some other sort of a Rebel than a Chattanooga one. The editor lately called General Rosecrans "a dog," and now he has run from him like a rat.

IN years gone by, the monks illuminated their missals with long and patient use of the pen. In these days Gen. Gilmore illuminates his missiles with Greek fire and sends them five miles to Charleston for inspection as samples of modern illustrated missiles. But Charleston turns up her nose at them as though she smelt something.

JOHN MORGAN, if he lives till the war is over, may attempt to return to respectable life. But, as the retired butcher of fortune couldn't resist the temptation to slaughter a bullock with his own hands once a month, so John, we have no doubt, will be unable to live without stealing a horse at least as often as that.

GEN. Jeff. Thompson, who issued the famous proclamation in regard to hanging, drawing and quartering Federal prisoners, had recently a rebel division. He has none now, but, if he is taken out of prison and "quartered," he will again have a *division*.

The Editor of the Mobile *Register* says that he weeps for the distresses of the South. Yes, after having done everything in his power to bring those distresses on, he cries about them. The tears of such rebels as he, if collected, would make a nice alligator pond.

In large portions of Louisiana the alligators now have everything their own way. Their great trouble is that there are no niggers and dogs left for food. Like the rest of the inhabitants of the South, they are upon quarter rations.

Gen. Gilmore, with a planting-machine of 30 pieces of artillery, is about to plant Charleston all over with fire-seeds, each of which will perhaps blossom into a beautiful conflagration.

THERE is some anxiety manifested respecting the health of the Queen. The precautions taken to protect her from public observation are of a very singular character. For example, on her embarkation at Woolwich for the continent, every place which could afford a peep was boarded up, and even the windows of the Government workshops were whitewashed, to prevent the workmen from looking at her. The officers were excluded, all but a few confidential policemen. If Her Majesty should abdicate there would be little surprise. The Prince of Wales is popular only as the Prince of Wales. Prince Alfred is the popular favorite. The morbid sorrow of the Queen throws a damp over English society.

News and Other Items.

"I haven't another word to say, sir, I never dispute with fools!" said a gentleman who was getting the worst of an argument. "No," was the reply; "you are very sure to agree with them."

IT is supposed that Gen. Pemberton, in early life, sought but failed to win the hand of a beautiful Cleveland belle. He afterwards married a Southern woman with a plantation of slaves, and thus became identified with the interests of the South.

A FEW evenings ago, at Portland Mills, several miles from Clarion, Pa., while the provost marshal of Elk county was attempting to arrest a deserter named Daniel Smith, and during a scuffle with him, the revolver of the marshal was knocked from his hand and accidentally exploded, the ball entering the neck of Mrs. Smith, killing her instantly. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

M. F. MAURY IN COMMAND OF A REBEL PIRATE.—The ship Constitution, of New York, was captured by the rebel pirate Georgia on the 5th of June, off the Island of Trinidad. The commander of the pirate was the renegade M. F. Maury. The captain and crew of the captured vessel were put on board the ship City of Bath, subsequently captured and bonded by the pirate. The Bath put into Pernambuco for water, and there saw the U. S. steamer Vanderbilt, to whom information of the probable locality of the pirate was given.

MURDER.—On Saturday evening last, Mr. W. Peters, mining superintendent at Stanton's mines, was waylaid in Wilkesbarre, by three or four Irishmen, who literally beat him to death with stones and sling shots. Deceased was an Englishman, and it is said the Irishmen had a grudge against him. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss. The citizens of Wilkesbarre offer a reward of three hundred dollars for the arrest of the murderers.—*Lancaster paper.*

THE death of a man's wife is like cutting down an ancient oak that has long shadowed the family mansion. Henceforth the glare of the world, with its cares and vicissitudes, falls upon the widower's heart, and there is nothing to break its force or shield him from the full weight of his misfortune. It is as if his right hand was withered—as if one wing was broken, and every movement that he made brought him to the ground. His eyes are dim and glassy; and, when the film of death falls over him, he misses those accustomed tones which would have smoothed his passage to the grave.

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.—It is estimated that tourists and summer travelers have left in New Hampshire, the present season, upwards of one million of dollars. This amount, widely distributed, has carried "aid and comfort" to the industrious hard-working farmers and others of the State. In return, renewed strength, restored health, and a prolonged life have been given to thousands; thus cancelling all obligations. It has often been said that New Hampshire is a good State to "emigrate from." The above facts show it is a good State to "emigrate to."

BEAUREGARD forgets his own history when he denounces Gen. Gilmore's shelling of Charleston. In the Mexican war Beauregard built batteries against Vera Cruz and threatened, without allowing an hour for the removal of non-combatants, to shell that city unless the fort of San Juan d'Ulloa was immediately and unconditionally surrendered! And this he did, although Vera Cruz was completely invested, and the non-combatants had no means of escape; while in the case of Charleston the whole back country and waterways, with railroads, wagon roads, footpaths, steamers, sailing craft and row boats were at the service of non-combatants.

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.—We observe that one of the speakers at Worcester declared that the letter read by Sumner, ascribed to Andrew Jackson, stating that slavery would be the next pretext of the South to destroy the Union, was never written by Gen. Jackson.

The original letter in Jackson's handwriting was in the possession of a gentleman in this city in the winter of 1860-61, at which time we, as well as many o our fellow-citizens, had an opportunity to examine it. The custody in which it had remained since its date was well known, and, with the appearance of the letter itself, left not the slightest room for a doubt of the genuineness of the document.—*Boston Advertiser.*

A FEW days ago, a gentleman residing in Ward Terrace, Hendon, was informed by a passer by that a raven had flown into his bed room, the window of which was open. The gentleman, scarcely crediting the story went up stairs and found, sure enough, "a stately raven of the saintly days of yore," perched upon his dressing table and pecking away at a cravat, from which he speedily drew forth a gold breast pin, and made for the open casement. The gentleman aimed a blow at it, but the bird was too quick for him, and flew away with the pin in its mouth. Had the bird not been observed in its felonious act, the servants in the house would undoubtedly have been blamed for the robbery.—*London Globe.*

GOT THE APPOINTMENT.—John Conklin, son of a poor Irishman, of Rutland, Vermont, has just been appointed to a cadetship at West Point. The *Herald*, of that city, in reference to the young gent

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1863.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
DANIEL AGNEW,
OF BEAVER.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For President Judge of the District Court.
MOSES HAMPTON.
For Assembly.
I. JOHN P. GLASS,
II. ALFRED SLACK.
III. HANS B HERRON,
IV. WM. H. DENNISTON,
[v. THOMAS J. BIGHAM.
For Sheriff.
JOHN H. STEWART.
For Clerk of Courts.
WILLIAM A. HERRON.
For County Treasurer.
DAVID AIKEN, JR.
For Recorder.
ABDIEL McCLURE.
For Register.
WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON.
For County Commissioner.
GEORGE HAMILTON.
For Director of the Poor.
JOHN F. DRAVO.

The Meeting of Yesterday.

Yesterday was a grand success for the friends of Gov. Curtin and the Union. Some twenty thousand assembled on West Commons, Allegheny City. The Committee had arranged for an English and a German stand, but the mass on the ground who could not hear at either of them, got up Mr. Marshall, of our city, on a third stand, or rather wagon.

Our local columns of to-day reports, in detail, the doings and speeches of the day.

It has been sneeringly intimated that our omnibusses would hold Gov. Curtin's friends in this county. We would not to-day compromise at less than seven thousand majority, and think it may reach eight. If our vote is as full as in November, 1860, it would reach 10,000 majority. This we cannot hope for, and advise none of our friends to bet on over 7,000, though hoping it will reach eight thousand majority.

How to be Received.

The Richmond papers, as our readers are aware, are urging General Lee to make a fall campaign into Pennsylvania and Ohio, to aid in the election of Woodward and Vallandigham. If he comes, how is he to be received, is the puzzling question in Copperhead caucuses. The leaders would like to meet him with drum and fife, bonfires and processions; but then, that might frighten off Democratic voters who have not yet turned Copperheads. On the other hand, to meet them as loyalty requires them to be met, as enemies on the battle field, Copperheads will not. The leaders are in a quandary; common politeness requires them to meet them as friends; patriotism demands that they be shot down as traitors, and if captured that they be hanged by the neck until dead. In this dilemma the leaders have been driven, like Judge Woodward, in that state of blissful neutrality when they do not care which whips. They dare not invoke blessings on Jeff. Davis' soldiers, and therefore they curse Old Abe and the stars and stripes. Please be consistent. We have it from high authority that men cannot serve God and Mammon. But Copperheads think they can get the credit of being loyal while all their sympathies are with armed traitors. The Richmond papers recognize the Copperheads as their fast friends—their Northern allies. They ask General Lee to make a fall campaign for your benefit. Why not then join Lee's army, and treat your friends as any honest man would do?

The Post on Dates.

We are under the impression that the rebellion began with the firing upon Fort Sumter, but the *Commercial* fixes it at Gen. Cass' retiring from the Washington Cabinet. The speech alluded to was made in December, the firing on Sumter was in April following, which, according to our calculation, are "some months." If the *Commercial* expects to be believed in its statements, it had better not indulge in such preposterous falsehoods as the one charging Judge Woodward with having "suggested" secession.—*Post.*

So, then, the secession of South Carolina, December 20, 1861; Mississippi, Jan. 9, 1862; Florida, Jan. 10, 1862; Alabama, Jan. 11, 1862; Georgia, Jan. 19, 1862; the organization of the Confederate Congress at Montgomery, February 4, 1862; the firing on the Star of the West, and taking possession of forts and arsenals in May, were not acts of rebellion. So says the *Post.*

We expect to be believed, and our neighbor had better be a little more careful of its terms. Judge Woodward, in the following sentences, does suggest secession. Dare the *Post* sustain his speech, or deny that the following is a correct extract?

"*The law of self-defense includes rights of property as well as person, and it appears to me there must be a time in the progress of this conflict, if it indeed is irrepressible, when slaveholders may lawfully fall back on their natural rights, and employ in defense of their property whatever means of protection they possess or can command. They who push on this conflict have convinced one or more of the Southern States that it has already come.*"

And these sadder words of attempted consecration of that fearful combining of crimes against God and all His creatures which is called American slavery:

TELESCOPES, &c.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES

MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.

No. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Next door to Adams' Express Office.
se7

PLUMBING.

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY.

WELDON & KELLY,

Gas and Steam Fitters,

PLUMBERS
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,

164 WOOD STREET, NEAR SIXTH,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pumps sold and repaired. Proprietors and manufacturers of Dakin's Patent Water Drawer and Musgrave's Patent Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves. se7

HOTELS.

"THE UNION" HOTEL,
ARCH STREET,
Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

found in a remarkable state of preservation; the stems of the flowers were found to be green, and had sprouted to a considerable size. They have been carefully planted, and are now in a thriving condition, with the prospect of making healthy plants.

DEMOCRATS FOR THE UNION.—William E. Lehman, Democratic member of Congress from Philadelphia, and one of the ablest leaders of that party, is out for Curtin for Governor. Every one of the "fighting McCooks" are out for John Brough, for Governor of Ohio. Every one of them were Democrats in 1860, but their experience in the South has compelled them to bitterly oppose such political rebels as Vallandigham.

Pittsburgh One Hundred Years Ago.

When in the spring of 1763 the Indian war broke out along the frontiers, the immediate commander of Fort Pitt was Capt. Ecuyer, evidently an able and accomplished military leader. The forts at Le Bœuf and Venango had been surprised, their garrison massacred. Fort Pitt was too formidable to be stormed by the arms possessed by the Indians, and therefore they endeavored to frighten its commander to surrender. A formidable delegation of their chiefs painted in glowing colors, a terrible Indian force that was approaching to storm Fort Pitt and massacre its inmates. This delegation of professed friends had interposed to save its destruction. The commander knew them to be disguised traitors, but professed to believe in their friendship and under injunctions of secresy told them of a large army of six thousand coming to his rescue, but forbid them to say a word to the approaching Indians, as he expected to surround and capture the whole of them. The story was believed and the Indians fled to avoid Capt. Ecuyer's imaginary reinforcements.

They did not return for nearly two months, during which time Col. Bouquet's small army was indeed on its march to relieve Fort Pitt. The Indians attempted by strategem to gain access to Fort Pitt, but failed. On the following night they concealed themselves along the banks of the Allegheny and Monongahela, and behind every tree and cabin around the Fort, and kept up a constant fire of bullets and arrows upon it. One who was in the Fort thus describes, in his own homely language, the scenes of that day:

"I tell you we had awful times when Fort Pitt was closely besieged by the Indians. You see the yellow skins lay so close along the bank of the Allegheny river, that we could not get a shot at them, and we dare not venture outside. Any one who showed himself upon the rampart was sure to be a mark for an arrow or bullet. Yet even then they did not always get off scot free. Some of our fellows were more than a match for them in every way. One day 'Brown Bill' procured some old clothes and straw, and stuffed a paddy with the greatest care. None of us could tell what was in the wind, and his only answer was that he was reinforcing the garrison. At night he told one of us to lift it up slowly above the stockade and pull it down quickly whenever it was fired at. He then took his station a few feet from it, and when his eye became accustomed to the darkness, directed us to raise it up. We raised it slowly, and a bullet passed through it, but instantly Bill, who could fire at a flash, put a bullet through the Indian's head. We all laughed at the result, which made Bill tremendously angry. 'If you had held your jaw,' said he, 'the paddy might have done some time again; now it is of no use, they will smell the rat.' At last we became weary of being cooped up, and the officers began to fear that Bill, and some other kindred spirits, would carry out some mad scheme, to their own undoing. Who first planned what I am going to tell you of I do not know, but the following plan relieved us from our close blockade, and chased the Indians from the bank of the river, the position which most annoyed us. We built upon rollers a large flat boat, with high sides; the rowers were secured, and portholes bored all around. When finished and ready, we rolled it into the Monongahela, and anchored it in such a position that we could fire up the Allegheny. The Indians were astonished; they were afraid to attack either the boat or the fort, which would have placed them between two fires. We raked them from the boat along the river bank; they set up the most diabolical yell I ever heard, retired up stream, and never again ventured so close to us in daylight."

These events occurred the last few days of July and first few days of August, 1763. The approach of Col. Bouquet caused the Indians to be drawn off to way-lay him at Bushy Run. That battle was fought on the 5th and 6th of August, and of course the defeat of the Indians there ended the last Indiam attempt to take Fort Pitt. We are not conversant with the history of Capt. Ecuyer, but his few months of command at this point shows him to have been an exceedingly adroit and skillful commander.

REVOLT AMONG TEXAS TROOPS—THE DEFENCES OF GALVESTON.—Recent advices from Gen. Banks' Department state that two deserters, who boarded the gunboat "Princess Royal," from Galveston, in the latter part of August, represent things in a very bad state in that city. About ten days before they left, the troops laid down their arms on account of the bad state of their rations, which consisted of meal and fresh beef, and said they would not take them up unless better and proper rations were served them. This was remedied by the proper authorities, and they again resumed their arms. There are only about 3,000 troops in Galveston—one artillery regiment, two infantry and one cavalry. Col. Dubern commands the forces.

The following is the list of batteries about Galveston, and the number of guns they mount: South Battery four guns; one gun off the Harriet Lane—her largest; Fort Magruder three guns; Fort Point four guns; Pelican Spit two guns; Fort Scurry battery wooden guns; Fort Bankhead three guns, two 24-pounders and one howitzer; Eagle Grove one gun. The following forts have been abandoned: Virginia Point and Fort Nelson. They are now erecting around the city earthworks for rifle pits. Colored men, numbering about 5,000 are engaged at this work. Their fortifications are built of heavy timber, railroad iron and earthworks. The "Harriet Lane" still remains above Red Fish bar, and the rebels cannot get her machinery to work.

IMPORTANT WASHINGTON ITEMS.—A Washington dispatch says: There is no truth in the report that General Hunter is to assume command of the Department of Missouri. He is to have a command in the Southwest ere long, but in the meantime he is president of the court of inquiry to investigate and report upon the circumstances attending the loss of the large amount of funds by the destruction of the steamer Ruth.

General King has arrested all male secessionists at Fairfax Court House and vicinity, and sent them to the old capital prison. Among them are several leading men, who took an active part in forcing the State into rebellion.

There was a special Cabinet meeting at the White House yesterday, which was in session for some time. It is understood that the subject under consideration was connected with the present unfavorable aspect of our relations with England and France, which are regarded as critical, and particularly with reference to the character of the dispatches and instructions to be forwarded to our diplomatic representatives at those Courts by the steamers tomorrow.

These instructions, there is reason to believe, while not of a needlessly offensive character, will be firm and positive in their tone, and will show that this Government is not disposed quietly to submit to a continuation of the outrages practiced against our nation and for the interests of the rebellion, particularly in fitting out and dispatching rebel armed vessels from the ports of these Powers to prey upon our commerce.

OUR CAVALRY STILL ADVANCING.—The New York *Times* has the following: Gen. Pleasanton reached the Rapidan river at Raccoon Ford yesterday forenoon, after considerable heavy skirmishing between Culpepper and that point. Up to that time no rebel infrantry had been met, but a heavy force of rebel cavalry had been driven back by our forces. Fighting was going on at Raccoon Ford yesterday. The enemy was vigorously resisting all our attempts to cross. It is supposed that a brigade of rebel infantry was at that point resisting our advance.

General Foster telegraphs from Fortress Monroe that the main body of the rebel army is at Richmond, where Lee's headquarters are very near, and there is no force of any consequence in Gen. Meade's front. Gen. Pleasanton will probably ascertain the exact position of the rebel army in a few days.

A train of cars has run through to Culpepper from Washington with supplies for our troops.

THE DELAWARE GRAPE.—Mr. Mace, a lawyer of Newburgh, in New York, has under cultivation five acres of the Delaware grape, which he uses chiefly for wine-making. It is an interesting fact that this gentleman has succeeded in solving the problem whether the Delaware will attain, in this climate, the size of the varieties ordinarily cultivated. With careful training he has succeeded in equalling the dimensions of the Isabella.

DECLARATION OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—A Washington special to the New York *Times* says: The latest dispatches from Mr. Dayton convey the explicit and unmistakable assurances from the French Emperor, as well as from his Minister of Foreign Affairs, that France has no intention either to recognise the Southern Confederacy while its ability to maintain its independence is seriously contested, nor to plant any French colonies on the Western Continent, or retain any permanent conquest in Mexico. These declarations are regarded as eminently satisfactory by our Government. The President does not think the new rebel rams will be allowed to leave the English ports.

FUGITIVE SLAVES CAPTURED.—On Sunday morning as a party of fugitive slaves, thirty in number, were making their way to Washington, from their masters' homes, from Ann, Arundel and Calvert counties, Md., through Centreville, a patrol, composed of citizens of Prince Georges county, attempted to stop them. The slaves resisted—some of them were armed with old muskets, and attempted to use them, but they hung fire and proved ineffectual. The patrolers then fired in among the fugitives, and wounded five of them, two seriously. Other parties coming to the aid of the patrol, most of the slaves were secured and taken in charge by their owners, who had by this time overtaken them.

DIED:

FICKEISEN—On September 15, 1863, D. FICKEISEN, in the 66th year of his age.

KELLEY—On Tuesday, 15th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at his residence in West Newton, THOMAS KELLEY, in the 29th year of his age.

BAYARD—On Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at 10 p. m., Mrs. ANN BAYARD, wife of Geo. A. Bayard Sr.

POLITICAL.

KEEP THE BALL ROLLING.—A GRAND RAL'Y of the friends of Union and Liberty will be held THIS EVENING, in the OLD MARKET HOUSE, Allegheny city. Able speakers will be present. By order of the se17:1t VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

SECOND WARD, Allegheny.—The following named persons are hereby notified that they have been duly appointed as members of the UNION VIGILANCE COMMITTEE for the ward, and are requested to meet in full force at JOHN K. BROWN'S, No. 183 FEDERAL Street, on Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock:

BROWN, JOHN, JR.,	KIRKPATRICK, JOS.,
BROWN, JAS. C.,	LOCKHART, JAMES,
BENHAM, H. C.,	LIBBY, M.,
BELL, ANDREW.	LEA, ROBERT.
BOTHWELL, GEO.,	LEACOCK, JAMES,
BEST, JOSEPH,	M'KNIGHT, HON. R.,
BALLENTINE, JNO.,	M'DONALD, JOHN,
BROWN JOHN K.,	MURDOCK, WM.,
CHAMBERS, WM.	M'KENNA, THOS.,
CANDRETT, THOS.,	M'KENNA, ALEX.,
CURTISS, JOHN C.,	MORTON, G. W.,
COFFIN, J. G.,	M'HENDRY, WM.
CAHOON, SAMUEL,	MURRAY FRANK,
CUBBAGE, WM.,	MATCHETT, RICH'D.,
CROW, JAMES,	MORROW, THOS.,
CREIGHTON, JOHN,	MALLORY, WALTER,
DAVIS, G. W.,	NUTTALL, JOSHUA,
DAVIS, H. E.,	ORMSBY, H. H.,
DUNLAP, H. M.,	ORR, JAMES,
DENNISON, D.,	RIDDLE, GEO. R.,
DEVELLYN, CHAS.,	RAMSEY, JOHN,
DILL, WM. F.,	RIDDLE, GEO. R., JR.,
DONNELLY, JAS.,	RIDDLE, JAMES,
DILWORTH, ROBT.,	RAMSEY, CYRUS,
EATON, JOHN,	SHERRIFF, JAS. B.,
EICHBAUM, JOS.,	STERRITT, JOHN,
FRANKLIN, BENJ.,	SCHWARTZ, ERN'ST,
GEYER, S. H.,	SLACK, ALFRED.
GRAY, ALEXANDER,	STRIGHT CHRIST.,
GOUERLAY, H. I.,	SPRAGUE, JOSEPH,
GIBSON, ALEX.,	SMITH, J. B.,
GRAFF, WM.,	STEVENSON, J. F.,
GILLESPIE, ZEKE.,	SMITH, ROBERT S.,
HEATH, JOHN,	SMITH, THOMAS,
HARBISON, S. P.,	THOMAS, REES J.,
HUTCHINSON, GEO.	TATE, WM., JR.,
HOSACK, Z.,	VEEDER, HERMAN,
JACKSON, JAMES,	WILSON, JAMES,
WADDINGTON, BENJAMIN.	se17

UNION MASS MEETINGS.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, Commonwealth Buildings, 611 Chesnut st., PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1863.

Governor CURTIN, in company with distinguished orators from adjoining States, will address the people of Pennsylvania at the times and places named in the following schedule:

At PITTSBURGH, Allegheny county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16th.
At GREENSBURG, Westmoreland county, THURSDAY, Sept. 17th.
At ALTOONA, Blair county, FRIDAY, Sept. 18th.
At CATASAQUA, Lehigh county, SATURDAY, Sept. 19th.
At EASTON, Northampton county, MONDAY, Sept. 21st.
At NORRISTOWN, Montgomery county, TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.
At WESTCHESTER, Chester county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.
At BEAVER, Beaver county, FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.
At WASHINGTON, Washington county, SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.
At INDIANA, Indiana county, MONDAY, Sept. 28th.
At WILKESBARRE, Luzurne county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30th.
At SCRANTON, Luzerne county, THURSDAY, October 1st.
At TOWANDA, Bradford county, SATURDAY, October 3d.
At BELLEFONTE, Centre county, TUESDAY, October 6th.
At YORK, York county, WEDNESDAY, October 7th.
At READING, Berks county, THURSDAY, October 8th,
At POTTSVILLE, Schuylkill county, FRIDAY, October 9th.
At PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, October 10th.

We have reasonable hopes of having in the pending canvass the aid of
Governor JOHNSON, of Tennessee.
Governor PIERPONT, of Virginia.
Governor BRADFORD, of Maryland.
JOHN BROUGH, the next Governor, of Ohio.
Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, of New York.
Gen. LOGAN, of Illinois.
Gen. BUTLER, of Massachusetts.
And many other distinguished gentlemen, including many eloquent advocates of the Union cause in Pennsylvania. No possible efforts will be spared to secure as full and thorough a discussion of the momentous issues now submitted to the people as the brief period now remaining will allow, and it is enjoined upon all friends of the Union cause to secure the attendance of their fellow-citizens upon the occasion.

WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, W. W. HAYS: } Secretaries. se13

THE CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION, of the City of Pittsburgh, wish to secure the services of a FEMALE TEACHER, to supply a vacancy in the Central High School. Candidates for the position will be required to pass an examination by the Faculty, in the following branches: Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Orthography, History, Algebra, Geometry, Physical Geography and Latin, through the primary lessons, and Cæsar's Commentaries. The examination will commence THURSDAY, October 1st, at 9 o'clock, a. m. Salary $450 per year, of ten months. By order of the Board.
se17:2w JOHN A. SERGEANT, Sec'y.

GENTS' FINE SHIRTS.

A large stock on hand, and selling at LOWEST PRICES.

SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS at reduced prices.

NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HALF HOSE, NOTIONS, PAPER COLLARS, &c., at

McCULLOCH'S
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,
se7 81 MARKET STREET.

FINE
GOLD AND SILVER
AMERICAN,
ENGLISH and
GENEVA
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER and STEEL
SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS

Desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the Eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the *lowest possible price.*

Fine WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

JEWELRY and SILVER WARE
MADE TO ORDER.
Gilding and Engraving.
J. M. ROBERTS,
16 FIFTH street, PITTSBURGH. se7

WANTED—
500 Hands to make Cavalry Pants.
Apply at No. 60 MARKET street.
se17:1t J. A. MYLER, Ag't.

J. T. DUNCAN & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
Office: DUQUESNE WAY, near Hand street bridge, and on 'Change at 11½ o'clock.

☞ We have constantly on hand large supplies of CRUDE and REFINED OIL, BENZINE and LUBRICATING OIL for home and export trade
se17:1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
IRON FOUNDERS
AND MILL FINISHERS.
AND MANUFADTURERS OF
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 WATER street,
se17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

COLORED ALPACCAS.

J. M. BURCHFIELD,

Has just received a new lot of

ALPACCAS.

LEATHER COLORED ALPACCAS;
BROWN COLORED ALPACCAS;
GREEN COLORED ALPACCAS;
PURPLE COLORED ALPACCAS;
BLUE COLORED ALPACCAS;
BARATHEAS COLORED ALPACCAS.

FRENCH MERINOS.
Jaconette Flouncing;
Jaconette Edging.
MULL MUSLIN;
NAINSOOK;
STRIPED NAINSOOK.
STRIPED DIMETY.
se17

IMPORTANT TO
Railway Companies, Mill Owners, &c.

We have erected and have in operation near this city an extensive Labratory for the manufacture of

LUBRICATING AND PAINT OIL,

by a new and ingenuous scientific process—and now offer and commend to public notice and patronage three grades: A, B and C, respectively of 1st, 2d and 3d quality LUBRICATING OIL. Wherever these lubricators have been tested they have been pronounced greatly superior to any of the preparation lately offered in the market. The A, or best quality is designed to take the place of the best Sperm Oil, and for use on cotton, woolen or other fine machinery. The B, or second quality for Railways and other like machinery, and the C, or third quality for heavy and course gearing, &c.

The PAINT OIL has been tested by numerous painters in this city, and found to be a

Capital Substitute for Boiled Flax-seed Oil.

Indeed, many painters give it a decided preference. These OILS are now extensively manufactured at our

EUREKA LUBRIC OIL WORKS,

As the process is scientific and uniform, customers can rely on the uniform excellence of these economic equivalents of Sperm and Flax-seed Oil. A trial and test is confidently invited. For sale at No. 31 MARKET street, corner of Second.

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.
se16:1m

[illegible] the same with other important roads. [illegible] excursions at reduced rates will be run on all leading railroads. [illegible] tickets can be made at the office, in Norristown, after the 4th day of September. All articles must be entered on the books on or before Saturday evening, Sept 29th. Exhibitors must become members. Membership $1 00, with four admission tickets, each of which will admit one person on to the Fair once.
ADMISSION.....25 CENTS.
A List of Premiums and Regulations can be had by addressing the Secretary.
THOMAS P. KNOX, President.
BROWER LONGAER, Sec'y, Norristown, Pa. } se

STOVES.

MITCHELL, HERRON & Co.
Manufacturers of
Stoves and Ranges
of every description;
Common and Fine Enameled Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.
MACHINERY CASTINGS.
Warehouse, No. 194 LIBERTY St., Pittsburgh.

BRADLEY,
Manufacturer of every variety of
Stove, Parlor, and Heating Stoves,
GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.
Would call particular attention to the celebrated DOUBLE TOP, GAS-CONSUMING,
COAL COOK STOVES.
(TOPIC, TALSMAN AND EUREKA.)
No. 30 WOOD Street.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
SILKS,
AT
PARKER'S,
59 MARKET STREET.
A REDUCTION OF
10 PER CENT,
IN BLACK AND COLORS.
NEW SHIRTING MUSLINS,
12 1-2 cts. Per Yard.
AMERICAN WATCH AGENCY.
HINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
No. 68 FIFTH Street,
Have for sale
W. H. DEVORE,
UNDERTAKER, 104 GRANT STREET,
Having been appointed
SOLE AGENT FOR WESTERN PENNA.,
by DRS. BROWN & ALEXANDER, of Washington, D. C., sole possessors of the important secret process of embalming and petrifying the human body, is prepared to receive all orders or
Embalming and Petrifying Bodies,
which will be performed with promptness. Those having friends who have died from disease or in battle, and are desirous of possessing the body without detriment to the health of those around, can procure their bodies by calling upon Mr. DEVORE, who has made such arrangements with Dr. Brown & Alexander that the body is procured, embalmed by them and shipped immediately to this place.
Mr. D. is also prepared to embalm bodies in this city or neighborhood. se7

THE MANUFACTURERS OF SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP, after subjecting it to the severest tests known to the trade, are fully persuaded that there is no Family Washing Soap in the United States, for so little money, having at once so many good qualities, (and so few discounts.)
OF BEAUTY—In colors, firmness, surface and texture generally.
OF PURITY—In freedom from rosin, turpentine, clay, fish oils, stale greese and adulterations.
OF QUALITY—For washing—with cold, warm, soft, hard or salt water—clothes, of every description, coarse or fine; cotton, linen, woolen or silk; dyed, printed or white; for erasing tar, grease, pitch, paint, oil, printers' ink, shoemakers' wax, etc., from clothes, furniture and from the hands.
Give it a fair trial for yourselves, and be convinced.
Remember, the name is on each bar. Ask for a copy of the directions.
B. C. & J. SAWYER,
Discoverers and Sole Manufacturers.
sep7 47 WOOD street, Pittsburgh.

WALL PAPER.—FOR THE FALL SALES OF 1863.
VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,
DECORATIONS FOR HALLS,
and new cheap papers, in great variety, for sale at the lowest rates, FOR CASH, at No. 107 MARKET Street, near Fifth.
se10 JOS. R. HUGHES.

STEAM
DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE WEST IS
Dr. G. W. SPENCER'S,
254 PENN STREET.
The place where you will get the best and cheapest Dentristy in the city. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the largest assortment of Teeth ever brought to the city of Pittsburgh, thus enabling patients to make their own selections. Remember, I make no Four or Five Dollar Sets of Teeth. I make nothing but the best ARTIFICIAL TEETH in the world, and at a price within the reach of everybody.
Every operation warranted comfortable and to render good service.
Teeth extracted without pain by the only known process.
Call at No. 254 PENN STREET, and select a set of Teeth that suit your taste, and have them mounted and warranted to please and give perfect satisfaction.
N. B.—A new Book of 150 pages, entitled the FAMILY GUIDE, on the Care and Preservation of the Teeth, by G. W. SPENCER, beautifully illustrated, is in press, and will shortly appear. Price, FIFTY CENTS.
FRAFK CASE, Book and Periodical Depot, se5 Chronicle Building, General Agent.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS,
AT
BARKER'S,
59 MARKET STREET.
NEW SILKS,
NEW SHAWLS.
NEW DRESS GOODS
PURVIANCE'S
PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS,
Corner Fifth and Market streets,
2d and 3d stories, over Richardson Jewelry store,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PHOTOGRAPHS
OF EVERY STYLE,
PLAIN OR COLORED,
from the popular
CARTE DE VISITE to
CABINET and LIFE SIZE.
Mr. PURVIANCE
Would particularly call the attention of the
AGED AND INFIRM to the easy accessibility
of this establishment, being reached by a single
short flight of stairs.
Prices Moderate,
and satisfaction guaranteed. se7

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
HAS AUTHORIZED ME TO CONTINUE
MY AGENCY
FOR A BRIEF PERIOD.
And Until Further Notice,
I Shall Continue to Receive Subscriptions to the
5-20
LOAN AT PAR,
AT MY OFFICE.
And at the Different Sub-Agencies.
JOSHUA HANNA,
At HANNA, HART & CO.,
Corner Third and Wood streets.
sep16 PITTSBURGH.

FLAGS! FLAGS!! FLAGS!!!
UNION FLAGS
FOR
HOUSES, POLES,
COMPANIES, &c., &c., OF
BUNTING, MUSLIN OR SILK,
ALL SIZES, FROM
FIVE INCHES TO FIFTY FEET,
AT DEPOT OF
Pittsburgh Flag Manufactory,
PITTOCK'S NEWS DEPOT,
Fifth Street, Opposite the Post Office.
se14

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES

AWARDED BY THE
LONDON AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.
The sale of these Machines is equal to the sale of all others combined, arising from its adaptability to all kinds of Sewing. As proof, read the following from Douglass & Sherwood, the well known Skirt Manufacturers:
"We have used the Wheeler & Wilsen Sewing Machine in our Skirt Manufactory since January 20th, 1855. *It has indeed created our business.* After testing the principal machies before the public we selected yours. We commenced with one, and are now running one hundred and seventy-two of them. We are running one hundred of your Machines in one room, and yet such is the quietness, that conversation can be carried on in an ordinary tone of voice. They are adapted to every portion of our work; sewing equally well upon the lightest muslin and our heaviest work, consisting of nine thicknesses, five of them being of hair cloth, two of common cotton cloth, and two of starched tape. Its speed is unexampled. With one, a person can accomplish as much as twelve persons without it, and twice as much as by any other machine. One thousands yards of straight seam, ten stitches to the inch, is an ordinary day's work of ten hours. We have run it as high as one hundred and fifty yards per hour. The fatigue is so slight that our employees work the year round, and continue in good health and spirits. We cannot too highly recommend Wheeler & Wilson's Machines, and our opinions are shared by all Manufacturers of experience and judgment, with whom we come in contact."
Also, from the *United Presbyterian* of Sept. 10: "After more than one year's experience, we can cordially recommend to our friends Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines as one of the most useful pieces of household furniture with which any house can be supplied. It is the last thing in our domestic institution that we would part with."
Every machine warranted for three years. Call and see them in operation and obtain our descriptive circular.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
WESTERN AGENTS,
No 27 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S.
NEW FALL MOUS DE LAINES, PLAIN COLORED ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
BEAUTIFUL BALMORAL SKIRTS, PLAIN LIGHT COLORED FRENCH MERINOS,
VERY FINE SHADES OF TAN AND BROWN ALPACCAS IN THE CITY,
A FINE STOCK OF PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF BLACK ALPACCAS IN THE CITY,
CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, TWEEDS, KENTUCKY JEANS, &c.
New Goods Opening Daily, which will be Sold
CHEAP FOR CASH.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 and 76 Market Street.

NEW GOODS—
NEW FALL DRY GOODS,
The largest and best selected stock of foreign and domestic
DRY GOODS
Just received and opening daily, with all the new and desirable styles of
MANTLES,
At the New and extensive establishment of
ALEX. BATES,
21 Fifth street.
☞ Country merchants are invited to call and examine the stock. sep10

WOMAN'S FRIEND DETERSIVE SOAP.—100 boxes Woman's Friend Variegated Soap—in store and for sale by
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
se No. 47 Wood Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....H. OVERINGTON.

Re-engagement of the charming young actress, Miss SUSAN DENIN, who will personate, the fourth and last time the COLLEEN BAWN, in the great sensation drama, brought out with new mechanical and scenic effects. Miss Denin will sing the original songs of Pretty Girl Milking Her Cow, and Cruiskeen Lawn.

This EVENING, will be performed
COLLEEN BAWN.

Elly O'Connor, the Colleen Bawn.....Miss Denin.
Anna Chute.....Annie Eberlie.
Sheelah.....Annie Ward;
Myles Na Copyaleen.....Mr. Sefton.
Donny Mann.....Mr. Kaines.
Hardress Cregan.....C. Loveday.
Father Tom.....Mr. Chippendale.

No other bill on the same evening.

MASONIC HALL.
THE FAR-FAMED
SANFORD OPERA TROUPE
FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The above celebrated Troupe will make their appearance, for a short season, at this popular Hall, commencing on MONDAY EVENING September 14th, 1863.

This Troupe, which has always been characterized for its spirited and attractive entertainments, has lately received many additions of the most talented performers in the profession. And now, in addition to being the oldest, it is the ablest Operatic Troupe in the United States.

The programme for the evening comprises many choice gems of rumor, wit, comedy, sentiment, burlesque and dances, making up the most delightful and attractive entertainment.

Prof. CHARLES A. MORRA will preside at the Piano.

Entire new bill for the opening.

The whole under the immediate direction of S. S. SANFORD, who will appear in person.

No repetition of acts. Grand change nightly. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra seats 50 cents. Afternoon performance on SATURDAY, September 19th. se11

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CLIFF MINING CO., Pittsburgh, Aug. 28th, 1863.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the North Cliff Mining Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That an assessment of FIFTY CENTS per share of the capital stock be called in, payable to the Treasurer, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 5th day of October next.
THOS. M. HOWE,
sep7 Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—The Beautiful Country Residence occupied by the subscriber, one mile from the city, on the Brownsville turnpike, commanding a view of the cities, suburbs and ten miles of the rivers. The BRICK HOUSE, of Modern style, has eleven rooms, besides Bath Room and Cellar, and double verandah. The house is newly papered and painted, and is supplied with Hot and Cold Water, drawn in the house from spring and rain water cisterns; a large Brick Stable, Carriage House, Ice House, &c. The lot has one acre, enclosed by a stone wall, high fence and hedge, with over one hundred choice bearing Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, and
EVERY VARIETY OF SMALL FRUIT and Shrubbery, the place having been twenty years under cultivation. To those wanting a DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, in complete order, this is an opportunity seldom to be met with. It is within view of the city, and only twenty minutes' walk by either bridge, and ten minutes' walk from the Birmingham Street Railway.
D. W. C. BIDWELL.
se12 Cor. Water street and Cherry Alley.

PAPER HANGINGS,
AT THE OLD LOCATION.
87 WOOD STREET.
W. P. MARSHALL,
Importer and Dealer
In every variety of French and American PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS, BORDERS, FIREBOARD PRINTS, TESTERS, VIEWS and WINDOW CURTAINS.
The subscriber deals exclusively in WALL PAPERS, and is unrivalled in style and quality.
se8:1m W. P. MARSHALL,
87 WOOD street, near Fourth.

NEW GOODS!
We take pleasure in informing our customers and dealers that we are now receiving a large and complete assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Purchased direct from the importers and manufacturers. In our assortment will be found
MILLINERY GOODS;
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS;
GUIPURE AND POINTS LACE COLLARS
COLLARS AND SETTS;
BRAID HATS, Black and Colored;
RIBBONS, a splendid lot;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS;
BRAIDS AND YARNS;
HEAD-DRESSES AND NETS;
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Undergarments
And a full line of Notions, which will be disposed of at the
Lowest Cash Price.
☞ Wholesale Dealers, Milliners, Peddlers and Retail Buyers would do well to examine the stock.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET street.
se8

Iron City College.
HON. WILSON M'CANDLESS,
Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Cor. PENN and ST. CLAIR streets, Pittsburgh.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST. $35 pays for a full Commercial course.
No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping.
Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.
This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.
Professor A. Cowley,

The Daily Commercial.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Grand Mass Convention.

TREMENDOUS GATHERING OF THE UNION MASSES.

IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM.

SPEECHES OF GOVERNORS CURTIN, MORTON AND OTHERS.

As we frequently predicted it would be, the grand Convention of the loyal and patriotic people of Western Pennsylvania on Wednesday was one of the most successful and enthusiastic gatherings it has ever been our pleasure to witness. At an early hour in the day, all modes of conveyance to the city were thronged with the honest yoemanry of this as well as our neighboring counties, and their free and hearty expressions of loyalty to the Government and the Union were unmeasured. Some little disappointment, however, was manifested at the non-arrival of General Butler, whom the committee of arrangements were led to believe would be present. But this disappointment was of brief duration, for the good nature and patriotism if the people predominated over everything.

Appearance of the City.

The streets presented quite a lively and crowded appearance from early morning, and flags and streamers waved from all the public buildings and from many private residences. A large number of our manufacturers and merchants had closed their places of business, and their employees mingled with our guests from abroad in holiday attire. Everywhere was visible the utmost enthusiasm for Governor Curtin, Agnew and the Union. Soldiers from the various camps at home on furlough testified their confidence in Gov. Curtin by unbounded expressions of delight for his firmness to the Union cause and his kindness to our soldiers in the field; the sunbrowned farmer and the hardy mechanic exchanged congratulations, and proclaimed their unalterable devotion to the Government and its Administration, and all classes united in demonstrating by every means in their power, their patriotism and loyalty. Taken altogether the city had quite a holiday appearance, to which the presence of thousands of beautiful, and consequently patriotic women added not a little.

Organization of the Meeting.

At one o'clock, the hour named for the opening of the proceedings of the Convention, there could not have been less than twenty thousand people present on the West Commons, where several speakers' stands, handsomely and tastefully ornamented, had been erected. Although old Sol's rays came down uncomfortably warm, the vast audience maintained its position throughout the entire proceedings, and was rapturously enthusiastic over the eloquent truths enunciated by the various speakers.

PRESIDENT:
ROBERT WOODS, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

J. M. Cooper, Esq.,	Col. Geo. Gerst,
Wm. Bagaley,	Hon. J. L. Graham,
Wm. Robinson, Jr.,	John B. Semple,
T. B. Hamilton, Esq.	Jas. Morganstern,
Col. J. B. Clarke,	John Scott,
Hon. J. P. Penney,	W. K. Nimick,
B. F. Jones, Esq.,	John Grubbs,
J. G. Backofen,	James Kelly,
Samuel Walker,	Joshua Rhodes,
Jackson Duncan,	Nicholas Voeghtly,
J. J. Siebenick, Esq.	Benj. Coursin,
Jos Kaye, (5th ward)	C. Snively,
Alex. M'Kee,	Edward Wenke,
John Y. M'Kee,	Chas. Hartman,
Jno. Thompson, (Sewickley)	John H. Sawyer,
	Anthony M'Tighe,
Thos. M'Fadden,	Wm. Bader,
Dr. Hartmeyer,	Wm. Gilmore,
Archibald Hamilton,	Dr. Jas. Robinson,
John King, (Plum)	John F. Herron,
C. B. Seely,	Richard Thompson,
George A. Berry,	Jesse Plankinton,
John M. Porter,	Isaac Muley,
John Mellon,	Wm. Brickell,
T. J. Stevenson,	Henry Anshutz,
C. L. Goehring,	Samuel Nelson,
H. P. Schwartz,	John Craig, of Armstrong county
Dr. G. M'Cook, Sr.,	
Thos. Bakewell, Esq.,	

SECRETARIES:

N. P. Sawyer,	Wm. Neeb,
Dr. W. M. Herron,	John A. Myler,
Will S. Lare,	W. O'H. Scully,
Capt. C. W. Owston,	Wm. Swisshelm,
W. W. Ward,	Col. T. M. Bayne,
Wm. Anderson,	C. E. Locke,
W. M. Hartzell,	George D. Ball,
Frank Kelly,	George W. Jones.
Daniel O'Neill,	John C. Harper.

On taking the chair, Mr. Robert Woods announced that the meeting would be opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Douglas, who supplicated the Throne of Grace in a most fervent and eloquent petition. He appealed to the God of Nations to relieve us from this horrid and fratricidal war; to cause those in rebellion to throw down their arms, and unite us once more a healthful and happy people. He paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the brave men who have fallen in their country's cause, and asked God's blessing on their representatives at home. He asked that God's grace might descend on the loyal and patriotic Governor of the Commonwealth, and prayed that by God's direction he might not be taken from the administration of the State affairs. The reverend gentleman's prayer was a most eloquent one throughout, and was listened to with the profoundest respect.

Letter from Franz Sigel.

Mr. Brown then read the following letter from Major General Franz Sigel, which was received with tumultuous cheers:

READING, September 15, 1863.

A. M. BROWN, Esq., Chairman Union of Committee, Pittsburgh.

Dear Sir: Capts. Hartmeyer and Gang have handed me your letter of the 12th inst., inviting me to be present at the Union meeting of the 16th.

Although I have already answered your Committee, I take this opportunity of thanking you especially for the honor you bestow upon me by your delegation.

Under other circumstances I would be glad to obey your call, and do my best for the common cause, which we maintain and defend, but at this moment I can only send you my warmest thanks and best wishes for success. Very respectfully yours,

F. SIGEL, Maj. Gen.

Gov. Morton's Speech.

Mr. Woods then introduced the loyal and patriotic Governor of a State whose soldiers were never permitted to want for anything. He had the pleasure of introducing to them Gov. Andrew Morton, of Indiana. The Governor was received with three mighty cheers, and proceeded to state that he was then *en route* for his home in Indiana, after a serious illness in Washington. He felt great interest in the election now pending in the State of Pennsylvania, and his interest in the government required that he should be present on the present glorious occasion.

He paid a glorious tribute to the energy and talent of our worthy Governor for the manner in which he repelled the invasion of Pennsylvania. To him was to be credited the saving of the life of the nation, and his success at the next election was imperative. The duty of the people was to support the Government of the Nation entirely, and he thought that those who did not do so should have a millstone around their neck and be cast into the sea. He referred in appropriate terms to the glorious Union victories in Maine and other States. He hoped that the people here would sustain their loyal Governor in the same spirit. The President was bitterly assailed by the opposition, yet he contended there was no man in the country who could deny the patriotism and honesty of Abraham Lincoln. As his official advisers, the speaker paid an eloquent and appropriate tribute, individually and collectively—particularly glorifying Messrs. Stanton, Chase, Seward and Welles. He urged upon every man to come forward and deposit his vote for the Union. Governor Curtin had made a faithful and efficient Governor, and will you not elect him [Loud cries of "we will," we will!] Gov. Morton then proceeded to refer eloquently to the patriotism of the army, and asked that that the people would stand fast by those who stood fast by the army. He believed that the copperhead party was making its last struggle, and that in 1864 we would not have that element to contend with. It would meet its end now. He came from the State of Indiana. [Three vociferous cheers for Indiana.] She stands side by side with Pennsylvania and other loyal States. He believed that notwithstanding what they had to contend with, the friends of the Union could carry the State by 25,000 majority. He closed by an eloquent and appropriate appeal for the people to stand up for those who stood by the Government.

Governor Morton closed amid uproarious applause.

Gov. Curtin's Remarks.

Amid the most prolonged and enthusiastic shouts, Governor Curtin was introduced to the audience. His presence was the signal for the outburst of the most vociferous cheers of welcome, and for many minutes it was impossible for him to proceed. He commenced by remarking:

I stood on this plain in 1861, when our Government had withstood some of its darkest calamities. I remember equally well that appeals were made for soldiers from Allegheny county, and they came. Thousands of them died at Bull Run and other fields, and thousands were yet in the ranks. He had at that time an ambition for the office which a generous public conferred upon him. He now had a special reason for being re-elected to the position he now occupied. Gray hairs admonished him that he was beyond ambition. [A voice—"We will make you white in the chair."] He was for the Government and the Union of the States at all and every time. He was not a copperhead, but a man and American citizen. He was for the support of the President as the head of the Government, and for the suppression of the rebellion. Two hundred thousand Pennsylvanians had been in the service, and we would not permit their remains to rest in a foreign State. A neighboring State had nominated a man that had not voted for soldiers' supplies, [Vallandigham] and Mr. Woodward stood on his platform. The Governor eloquently referred to Pennsylvania's action in sending troops to the assistance of the Government. He pitied the man in Pennsylvania who would applaud a man who refused the soldiers aid. We must respect the rights of citizens, no matter what their position, and under this question the Governor referred to the soldiers' vote, and quoted the decision of two prominent opposition candidates on the question. He thought the soldiers had a right to their suffrage, and he would use every energy in his power to have them home and vote. He thought as Lee had cleared out, a fair scattering of the blouse and button would have a happy effect.

We can settle this bloody war in three ways—First, by compromise—[cries of never.] No offers of the kind had been made to the President. He queried the audience, would they give up the States recovered, and others endangered? to all of which loud cries of "never" were answered. Our guns commanded a nest of vipers at the city of Charleston. While there is a drop of blood and a dollar left, give it to your country. The cause which justified the effusion of blood and treasure at Sumter will justify the same expense now. Our people have been ever just and peaceful, and did not desire the shedding of blood, but when the Government is assailed—that Government belonging to Pennsylvania—let Pennsylvania declare that the Government shall stand, and posterity would bless them for their work. He had done what little he could for the soldiers in the field ["You have done everything," and cheers,] and he intended to continue to do so. He referred to the condition of the rebellion, of slavery, and remarked that, though it was a bed of thorns, they would have to lie upon it. Slavery would have to give way to the majesty of the law. He intended to give the give the gentlemen nominatdd against him a fair fight. He would strike him in the day and in the night. [Cries of "He won't fight."] He had fought his opponent in 1860 as a gentleman, and he would do the same now. He again referred to the glorious action of our Pennsylvania troops, and appropriately referred to the conduct of our people during the whisky insurrection, when they loyally answered to Gen. Washington in their subjection.

The Governor paid a glowing tribute to the loyalty and fidelity of the women of Pennsylvania. He knew more of their fidelity than most people, and appealed for God's blessing on them for their constancy. It was a lesson for the men of the State, and let us exhibit the same constancy and fidelity, and hand down the same blessings we have always enjoyed to those who will come after us. He would be thankful to them for their verdict in his vor, for the public opinion of Pennsylvania was an awful thing when there was a question of loyalty. The Governor concluded a highly interesting, well digested and appropriate speech, of which we have given the above synopsis, amidst the loudest applause.

Capt. Giebner's Speech.

He was succeeded by Capt. Giebner, of Camp Copeland, who read a series of resolutions adopted by the soldiers in the city on furlough and otherwise, endorsing the Union nominations. The Captain announced that the resolutions were signed by sixty, or all the officers present at Camp Copeland, over one-half of whom were Democrats, and never had voted a Republican ticket in their lives. At the conclusion of the reading of the resolutions, the Captain made some forcible and truthful remarks. He appealed to the public to elect Governor Curtin for the purpose of sustaining the Government, who was a friend of the soldiers of the State and the Union. The demoralization of the Army of the Potomac some year ago was attributable to the election of Seymour, of New York, and Woodward's election might have the same result. Seymour was a bad man, Woodward was no better, and Vallandigham was a great deal worse. He then alluded to the treatment of Copperheads in this State during the rebel invasion, which remarks were not only humorous, but truthful. He declared his hostility to a Copperhead, but declared to love a Democrat, who was loyal to his country. He referred to the condition of the laboring masses of the country, and contrasted their position under the Federal Government and the Southern Confederacy. He maintained that the President's emancipation and confiscation acts were just and proper, and quoted from their results to show that they were exceedingly justifiable. He continued at some length in a peculiarly soldierly manner, to narrate the manner of the action of these respective acts. He argued that the election of Woodward and Vallandigham would prove a rear attack to the army worse than a dozen defeats. He concluded amid great cheers.

The Soldier's Voice.

At a meeting of the officers now stationed at Camp Copeland, to interchange views in relation to the bearing the coming election in their native State would have upon the present National troubles, on motion G. Schleiter, Major 74th regiment P. V., was appointed President; C. McDaniel, Captain 10th regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Vice President and A. J. Marshall, Adjutant 76th regiment P. V., Army South Carolina, and J. G. Atcheson, Lieutenant 85th P. V., A. S. C., Secretaries.

Upon motion, the following named officers were appointed a committee to draw up an address expressive of the views of the meeting, which, upon being submitted, was unanimously adopted, and signed by all present.

Jason T. Giebner, Captain 140th regiment, Army of the Potomac.

John J. Baird, Captain 76th regiment, Army S. Carolina.

J. Harry Woodward, Captain 15th regiment, Army of the Potomac.

R. D. Ellwood, Captain 78th regiment, Army of Cumberland.

Chas. T. Greene, Captain 61st regiment, Army of the Potomac.

James T. Peale, Captain 4th Pa. Cavalry, Army of the Potomac.

John Snodgrass, Lieutenant 139th regiment, Army of the Potomac.

Address to the Citizens of Pennsylvania.—We, the undersigned, commissioned officers of Pennsylvania Regiments detailed to the Western Department of Pennsylvania to forward drafted men to our respective regiments, feeling the deepest interest in all that relates to a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of this unholy rebellion, solicitous that this, our native State, should maintain her honor and vindicate to the world, by the result of the approaching Gubernatorial election her undying attachment and devotion to the country and the country's friends; representing the feelings of the soldiers of our respective commands, as far as we are able to know them, desire in this manner to lay before the public, on behalf of our fellow soldiers, our opinions without reference to party, in regard to the great issues of the day, and to contribute our mite, disfranchised as we are, by a tribunal which has but little sympathy for us, and we fear much less for the country.

We hold that the paramount duty of every man is to stand by the integrity of the Government, to support both the State and General Administration in their every effort to crush out this wicked rebellion—not only by their talents and means, but, if need be, in offering up their lives as a sacrifice on the altar of their country's salvation, believing that this is the only way that an honorable and permanent peace can be secured. There can be no compromise with treason, which would not only be a disgrace to the memory of the heroic dead who have fallen in defense of their country's integrity, but a burning shame to those who have left the comforts of home and are now in the field to vindicate the honor and integrity of the Government and restore law and rightful authority to the country. Compromise is a word that belongs only to the dialect of sneaking, cowardly traitors of the North, who have not the manliness to clothe themselves in the uniform of their friends and strike for the tents of Jeff. Davis, where they properly belong, but prefer standing at the corners of streets crying, "Unconstitutional, unconstitutional" at every act and effort that the Administration puts forth for the suppression of this rebellion; they can see nothing but a broken, fragmental Constitution, and every thing that is done by the President, Congress or our Armies in the field is the subject of constant, unfriendly criticism, and not one word condemnatory against the men who brought this trouble upon us; not a whisper against Jefferson Davis or his Confederacy. But such men, no matter what their rank or condition in society, or to what party they may belong, no matter what they profess, they are enemies to their country, traitors—they should have no rights that "white men should respect," except the right to die.

The line of demarcation between the loyal and disloyal is very distinct. There is no half way ground. He who in good faith thinks, talks and acts to sustain the Administration in their efforts to destroy this rebellion, is pursuing the only course that will lead to a speedy, honorable and lasting peace, the *soldier's friend*. Those who murmur and complain—fault finders—can see no good but *all* evil; *their* course only tends to lengthen and protract the war, and bring about a feeble, short-lived and dishonorable peace, the *soldier's enemy*.

Fellow Citizens: You should all stand united like men in a good cause, to restore order and peace to our country, in the only way that peace can be permanent, by forcing every rebel and traitor to throw down their arms and acknowledge the authority of the governmennt. When you think, you should think of this kind of a peace; when you pray, you should pray for it; when you talk, you should talk for it; but above all, when you vote, *be careful that you vote for it*, and prove that you are the soldier's and your country's friend. Andrew G. Curtin, who has done so much to save the government from disgrace, and whose devotion to his country, and his care for the soldiers from Pennsylvania, whether they be in camp or in hospital, sick or well, dead or alive, is second to that of no living man, and has secured for him the respect and admiration of the soldiers from this State. He who votes for Andrew G. Curtin, supports unquestioned loyalty, and supports the devoted friend of his son or brother, if he should have such in the army. He will vote for a man who has proven himself equal to the time, able and willing to deal the death-blow against treason and traitors, whether they be found in the tented fields of the South, or skulking through the grass in the North.

We hope that every man that loves his country—who loves a speedy and permanent peace—who would rejoice to see the soldiers returning to their homes and families to enjoy the comforts of peace and civil life, while the one starry flag may float in every city, town and village, and the authority of the government be re-established throughout the lenghth and breadth of the United States, will vote for Andrew G. Curtin, which will inspire these soldiers equal to an assurance of victory. But defeat him and it will do more to demoralize and dishearten the soldiers—and more particularly those from this State—than half a dozen of defeats by the enemy. The surest way to destroy an army is a rear attack—just such an one as is now being made by men who are swayed more by party prejudice than by love of country.

John Baird, Captain 76th regiment, P. V.
J. Harry Woodward, Captain 15th P. V.
R. D. Elwood, Captain 78th P. V.
Chas. T. Greene, Captain 61st P. V.
John Snodgrass, Lieut. 139th P. V.
James T. Peale, Captain 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
D. Morris, Colonel 101st P. V.
Wm. Blakely, Lieutenant-Colonel 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
G. Schleiter, Major 74th P. V.
C. M'Daniel, Captain 10th Pa. Reserve Corps.
Jason T. Giebner, Captain 140th P. V.
J. S. Schoonmaker, Lieutenant 14th Pa. Cavalry.
J. A. Crawford, Lieutenant 14th Pa. Cavalry.
W. L. Petit, Lieutenant 139th Pa. Cavalry.
A. J. Marshall, Adjutant 76th P. V.
J. G. Atcheson, Lieutenant 76th P. V.
George Weaver, Captain 10th R. C.
R. Howard Miller, Lieutenant 63d P. V.
Samuel Forester, Lieutenant 102d P. V.
Thomas W. Boggs, Lieutenant 63d P. V.
A. S. Eagleson, Lieutenant 8th R. C.
M. W. Boice, Lieutenant 102d P. V.
P. S. White, Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.
A. G. Happer, Lieutenant 11th R. C.
R. R. Bryson, Lieutenant 103d P. V.
G. W. Stokes, Lieutenant 103d P. V.
John Steele, Lieutenant 8th R. C.
Jos. T. Power, Lieutenant 155th P. V.
Samuel Kilgore, Captain 155th P. V.
W. W. Irwin, 9th R. C.
Wm. S. M'Cune, Lieutenant 101st P. V.
David Farrell, Lieutenant 10th R. C.
A. H. Mitchell 105th P. V.
Wm. Kimple, Lieutenant 105 P. V.
W. J. Glenn, Captain 61st P. V.
Chas. W. Owston, Captain 9th R. C.
Wm. Stockton, Captain 140th P. V.
John Purdy, Lieutenant 140th P. V.
Wm. Fielding, Captain 103d P. V.
Robert Anderson, Lieutenant, 11th R. C.
H. C. Dawson, Captain, 8th R. C.
George W. Wilson, Adjutant, 61st P. V.
A. P. Selfridge, Captain, 46th P. V.
John Care, Captain, 46th P. V.
John C. Paul, Lieutenant, 4th Pa. Cav.
J. W. Phillips, Captain, 18th Pa. Cav.
Martin M'Canna, Captain, 78th P. V.
J. N. Hosey, Captain, 78th P. V.
Hall J. Davis, Lieutenant, 46th P. V.
William Philips, Lieutenant, 63d P. V.
J. C. Sample, Lieutenant, 139th P. V.
D. W. Shields, Lieutenant, 85th P. V.
R. Sellers, Dieutenant, 18th Pa. Cav.
J. W. Brown, Lieutenant, 85th P. V.
Joseph Andrews, Lieutenant, 4th Pa. Cav.

Mr. Sidney F. Von Bonhorst, from the Committee on Resolutions, then read the following, which were adopted amid the greatest enthusiasm:

WBEREAS, In the present alarming crisis of our National affairs, there are, and can be but two parties in our country, the loyal and disloyal; and, whereas, the success of the loyal Union men in the ensuing election in Pennsylvania will be hailed with patriotic delight by our brave brethren in the field—greatly strengthen the Federal arm, and everywhere encourage the friends of liberty and the Union to new and more hopeful efforts, therefore,

Resolved, That in this contest it is the solemn duty of every patriot having at heart the welfare of our beloved country, to cast his vote for those men only who stand pledged to an unfaltering support of the National Government, and who are recognized as the opponents of treason and traitors, whether North or South—domestic or foreign.

Resolved, That in Andrew G. Curtin we recognize the faithful Executive, who has nobly stood by the cause of the Union, and who, by his patriotic zeal, has attained for Pennsylvania in the great struggle in which we are engaged a just pre-eminence over her sister Commonwealths, and we, the Union-loving people, will see to it that he is triumphantly re-elected in October next.

Resolved, That in the election of Hon. David Agnew, the able jurist, the true patriot, and the incorruptible judge, to the Supreme Bench of the State, a stinging rebuke will be administered to those who have disfranchised the soldiers in the field, and who thus seek to prostitute the very temple of justice to the basest purposes of party.

Resolved, That we have unshaken confidence in the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, and that we this day renew our vows to stand by him in all his efforts to crush out this most wicked rebellion, and to restore the unity of the States.

Resolved, That we are not to be outdone in patriotic devotion to the National cause, by our loyal brethren of Kentucky, Delaware, Vermont and Maine, and we now proclaim with every confidence that Pennsylvania will be found in the coming election on the side of liberty and the Union.

Roberts' Speech.

R. Biddle Roberts, Esq., was next introduced, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. He remarked that he had been a citizen of Allegheny county for more than forty years, and he called upon those who knew him to sustain him in his present position. He came here to sustain Andrew G. Curtin from the grand incentive of duty to his county, and from the great love he bore the man. He had taken a bold stand, and if he erred, he conceived that it was in the defence of his own hearthstone. He next referred to his participation at the battle of Antietam, with the Pennsylvania Reserves, and declared that he had given his best endeavors in support of the Government. He declared it was his duty as well as that of all good citizens to support the Administration, no matter what its policy. He then exhibited a copy of the Richmond *Sentinel*, to show the policy of the Davis Administration, and quoted an article referring to Napoleon's idea of government. He likewise believed that the sentiment of the people was irresistible, and the votes they would roll up next election would be all powerful. He would have spoken longer, but he would give way to a distinguished citizen of Maryland, Mr. Matthews.

Matthews' Speech.

Mr. Matthews, who is a citizen of Baltimore, and a man of fine personal appearance and attainments, then succeeded, and referred to the pleasure which it gave him to witness such a vast outpouring of the people. The people of Maryland had a great interest in the success of Governor Curtin, for no man of larger public views, a warmer and more patriotic heart than the man awaiting the result of this canvass did not exist. While the loyal people of Maryland were doing all in their power to relieve them from the thraldom of the rebellion, he asked the people whether it would be consistent that the people of Pennsylvania would not take her stand amongst the foremost States in the North. He urged upon the people to sustain Governor Curtin, and be true to the principles he has maintained. Maryland had been loyal and maintained her loyalty ever since the 19th of April, when patriot blood was shed in the streets of Baltimore. If Woodward was elected, all the waters in the reservoir of the earth could not wash the stain from the escutcheon of the State.

He next referred to the recent invasion of the State by Lee, and the lukewarmness of our citizens on the border. Our citizens were then charged with cowardice, but if they elected George W. Woodward this fall to be Governor they forfeited all rights to American citizenship. On the other hand, should Curtin be elected the people would have demonstrated that he has filled the duties of his important trust with great faith to the people not only of the State but of the Union. By the Election of Woodward, you say to every soldier, he is an armed bandit and the tool of a despotism; you will say to every soldier, stand in your lines, and may every arm that is raised to strike you pierce you to the center. The speaker continued in such a tone for some time, and exhibited thereby the tendency of copperheadism, which he contended was the demoralization of every one tainted with it. His portraiture of the copperheads of Pennsylvania was very well conceived and rapturously received by the audience, which never flagged in its attention throughout his remarks. He appealed to the people to maintain Andrew G. Curtin in the present campaign, and narrated a spectacle which he witnessed during a visit to the Army of the Potomac. He had never before seen Governor Curtin to know him, either by portrait or otherwise, and while the speaker, as an aid on Gov. Bradford's staff, was visiting Maryland soldiers, he found a man going about among the soldiers, asking and administering to their wants, and his instincts told him who it was. It was the whole-souled nominee of the Union party, Governor Curtin.

The people of Maryland loved Andrew G. Curtin, the Ajax of the East, and Andrew Morton, the Hercules of the West. For Andrew G. Curtin the people of Maryland had the highest respect, and his course during the present contest had endeared them to him. His fair fame was intact, although the unscrupulous attacks of demagogues would detract from it if they could, but it was above such influence. The speaker concluded with an appropriate apostrophe to the Union, and counseled the people to be unremitting in their endeavors for the success of the Union ticket. The gratifying intelligence of Governor Curtin's election would come from the hearthstones of Maryland to rise as incense of thanksgiving, in which his name would be prominently mentioned.

Mr. Bigham, in response to an inquiry of Mr. Matthews, as to where Woodward was when Curtin was attending to the soldier's wants, replied by narrating the fact that when Judge Woodward's gallant son came home from Gettysburg wounded in both legs, his father told him he might be thankful he got off so well—that he ought to have been wounded in the heart for fighting in such a cause.

Mr. Bigham's reply caused quite a sensation, and had its own effect on the audience.

Orth's Speech.

Mr. G. S. Orth, member elect of Congress from Indiana, was the last speaker introduced to the audience. His speech was replete with many truths of a domestic and political nature. His description of a copperhead father's conduct in the present, and the inevitable hereafter, was most feeling. He was exceedingly happy in favor of the almost omnipotent efforts of the women of the country, and related some anecdotes that were truly amusing and refreshing. His argument in favor of the Government was irresistible. He was about to represent in Congress what were known as "Hoosiers," to whom alone he was responsible for what he said, and he intended to give his whole energy and ability to the Government. He intended to give what little effort he possessed to the wiping out of slavery. It was the cause of the war, and this accursed institution must be wiped out. He remarked that his people or constituents used to be classed as Abolitionists, but now they had got used to it.

Mr. Orth will evidently make his mark in Congress, as he is not only a facetious but an argumentative speaker.

At the conclusion of Mr. Orth's speech, a little blind boy sung a patriotic song, after which the great mass of people adjourned with cheers for Curtin, Agnew and the Union.

The Other Speakers' Stands.

At the stands known as Nos. two and three—one of which was created for German speakers, Mr. Seibeneck was the first speaker, followed by the Rev. Mr. Hertzman and H. P. Mueller. As we do not fully understand the German vernacular, we hope to be excused from giving a complete report of these gentleman's remarks. We can say, however, that from the attention given them and the manner in which they were applauded, they must have reached the hearts of their listeners.

The following are the officers of the German stand. President—Mr. Aug. Ammon. Vice Presidents—Hubert Klienman, McKeesport; Ph. Lang, Allegheny; August Mueller, do. Secretaries—George Siegrist, Pittsburgh; Chas. Sautler, Allegheny.

From the other stand Thos. M. Marshall, Thos. J. Bigham, Esqs., Mr. Childs and others, spoke to the immense crowds of patriotic men and beautiful women, who gave evidence, by their presence, that their hearts were in the cause.

Meeting in the Evening.

If there was enthusiasm and patriotism displayed in the afternoon, it was excelled, if possible, in the evening, at the tremendous gathering which assembled at the Monongahela House.

Thomas Marshal, Esq., acting chairman of the meeting, introduced General Orth, of Indiana, member of Congress, and formerly Lieutenant Governor, who, for more than an hour, electrified his hearers. When Gen. O. concluded his able address Governor Curtin was loudly called for. Mr. Marshal informed the sea of upturned faces that it would be impossible for the Governor to gratify them, being exhausted, and having to speak on the morrow at Greensburg. Hon. W. S. Matthews, of Maryland, a most eloquent and able defender of the Union and the Constitution, was next introduced, and made a most telling peech.

Criminal Court Proceedings.

Yesterday District Attorney Kirkpatrick, on behalf of the Commonwealth, made a motion for a continuance in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Theophilus George, George M'Mally, and others, on the ground of the absence of material witnesses, who reside in Annapolis, Md. It appears that they were all subpœnaed, but were subsequently informed by a member of the Bar, connected with the case, that it would not come up for trial this term. The defendants are indicted for the larceny of two watches of the value of $200, and some $11,00 in paper money, which was stolen from the prosecutor, D. S. McBane, while asleep in his room at the St. Charles Hotel. After some remarks from counsel, the case was contiuued until Friday, by which time it is thought the absent witnesses can be brought in.

After disposing of this case, the Court adjourned.

Killed on the Railroad.—On Sunday morning last, the watchman on the Pennsylvania Railroad below Dornick Point, found the body of a man horribly mangled, lying across the track. He conveyed the remains to the depot at this place, when they were found to be those of a brakesman on a freight train, named William Coulter, who resided at Gallitzin. He is supposed to have fallen from his train which passed west on Saturday night, and to have been injured in such a manner as to disable him from getting off the track so that the trains following after ran over him mutilating him in a terrible manner.

The State Hospitals.—During the past week 380 patients were admitted into the Army Hospitals of this Department: 315 men were returned to duty; 20 died and 17 were discharged. The number of patients remaining is 10,806, distributed as follows—Fort Mifflin, 37; Camp Whipple, 330; Twenty-second Pa. Cav., 7; Islington Lane 5; Chambersburg, 49; Town Hall, Chambersburg, 62; East Walnut street, Harrisburg, 66; West Walnut Street, Harrisburg, 54; General Hospital, Harrisburg, 72; Camac's Woods, 42; Chestnut Hill, 1,760; Gettysburg, 34; Camp Letterman, Gettysburg, 1,183; York, 824; Turner's Lane, 203; Invalid Corps, Harrisburg, 45; South Street, 265; Broad and Prime, 59; Summit House, 461; Norristown, 725; Filbert Street, 291; Broad and Cherry, 561; West Philadelphia, 2,675; Chester, 986.

Killed in a Coal Pit.—A son of Jas. McCloskey, of Johnstown, aged about six years, was killed on Saturday last under the following circumstances: His father had crossed the river a short distance below the Kernville bridge, for the purpose of digging coal from a vein which runs at the base of the hill. His son followed him and had just entered the opening, when his father anticipating danger from the earth above, turned to tell him to go out, but had scarcely spoken when a portion of the earth became detached, falling and completely covering the boy. Before assistance could be rendered he was smothered to death.

Pure Liquors.—Those fond of indulging in a little healthful stimulant, will find that article at Messrs. Rosenberger & Florenshein's, No. 43 Fourth street, near Market. The purest and choicest brands of Liquors of all kinds are kept constantly on hand, and the facilities of the firm enable them to furnish any article desired. For a choice article of Champagne, Otard or Old Rye, give the above gentlemen a call.

Sanford gives another of his inimmitable entertainments to-night. Thus far he has attracted large and very fashionable audiences, and he deserves them. For amusement call at Masonic Hall to-night

Pay Your Taxes.—We would advise all our friends to settle their taxes with the County treasurer immediately, and thereby save the per centage, as the time will soon expire, and the five per cent will be added.

Paper Mill Burned.—The Wrapping Paper Mill of Messrs. S. B. & C. P. Markle was consumed by fire yesterday morning. Partially insured. We are happy to state that this accident will not interfere with the supply of printing paper to their numerous customers.

Dead.—Mr. Daniel Fickeison, whose attempt at suicide we mentioned some days since, died yesterday from his wounds.

Public Documents.—Hon. J. K. Moorhead places us under obligations for volumes of the Washington Globe for 1862–3.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine.

Below we give the official diploma to the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, issued by the Emperor of Brazil as a mark of his admiration for this truly valuable and meritorious instrument. We may say in connection with this matter that the Company have sold over 12,000 of these machines within the last six months, and they never were in such demand as now. Those wanting a Sewing Machine would do well to call at the office of Mr. A. F. Chattony, Agent for the sale of the Grover & Baker Machine here. He has a fine assortment of machines now on hand, and his terms will give satisfaction.

IMPERIAL PALACE.

I, PAULO BARBOZA DA SILVA, of his Majesty's Emperor's Council, Gentleman of the Imperial Bed Chamber, acting as Steward of the Household, Brigadier General Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Gedaro of Nables, of Saint Mauricio and Saint Lazaro of Sardinia, of Saint Anna of Russia, and of the Iron Crown of Austria, decorated with the Turkish Second Class Order of Midjidee, Commander of the Legion d'honneur, of France, of Nossa Senhora da Conceicaole Villa Vicesa of Portugal, officer of the Order da Ropa and Knight of that of S. Benito Aviz, Master of the Imperial Household, Porter of the Imperial Bed Chamber, Master of the Crown Jegels, &c.

By the present letter patent make known that, by order of the Emperor, I nominate Grover & Baker, Sewing Machine Manufacturers, furnishers to the imperial Palace, the same being hereby ahthorized to issue their advertisements as such, and affix the Imperial Arms to the front of their manufactory, as well as at the depot of their agents in this city, the same having been first approved of by the Brazilian Consul General in the said town, to whom they are equired to be presented for registry. This title is only granted for the time the aforesaid Grover & Baker are at the head of the above-mentioned manufactory.

Given and delivered at Rio de Janeiro, at the Imperial Palace of Boa Vista, this 18th day of July, 1860.

[Signed] PAULO BARBOZA DE SILVA

Letters patent by which your Excellency, by his Majesty's orders, Nominates Grover & Baker, Sewing Machine Manufacturers, furnishers of the Imperial Palace, as declared in the said letters patent, to be seen by your Excellency.

This nomination is duly registered in the Household and Granting of Letters Office.

[Signed]
Isidoro Jose Meis Pamplona Corte Real,
Manceldos Santos Carramona,
Chief Gentleman-at-Arms.

[L.S.] H. C. Edole, Public Translator duly sworn.

Rio de Janeiro, this 17th day of July, 1860.

The following telegraph dispatch has been received since the above was written:

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1863.

To A. F. Chatony:—Three first premiums at Vermont State Fair for Family Sewing Machines—Machine work and manufacturing Machines. G. W. EDDY.

General Superintendent G. & B. S. M. C.

Grover and Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CHATTONY, General Agent,
No. 18 Fifth street.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Sept. 15.—J M'Connell, miscellaneous; L H Voight & Co' 5 bbls eggs, 3 kegs butter; J A Mazurie, ½ bbl tobacco, L H Voight & Co, 20 bush green apples, 25 bxs cheese, 7 bbls green apples, 2 bxs cheese; Shoemaker & Lang, 14 bush green apples; W Haslage, 10 bxs cheese; E Bainbridge, 21 bbls pri sek; M W Renkin, 2 bags pepper, 1 bbl coffee, 1 bx cocoa tarter; L D Blanchard, 2 bxs coffee, 2 bxs pepper; P M Snowden, 6½ bbls coffee, 6 bxs do; D A Hall & Co, 1 bxs Coffee, 1 bx nutmegs, 1 bx mustard, 1 bx cocoa tarter; Thos Rankin 1 bbl coffee; John Gregher, 1 bx tobacco; Torrence & M'Gart, 1 bbl whisky; Fetzer & Armstrong, 10 bbls apples; H H Collins, 5 bbls a ples; Campbell & Hutchinson, 4 empty bbls; D M Wilson, 1 bag wheat; Atwell, Lee & Co, 1 bx; Lockhart & Frew, 125 empty oil bbls; Fetzer & Co, 85 bags barley; J S Liggett & Co, 85 bags wheat; L H Voight & Co, 21 kegs butter, 1 keg lard; J Rhodes, 5 empty ale bbls; W S M'Intosh, 1 keg eggs, 1 keg butter; J S Liggett & Co, 354 bags wheat; J Woodwell & Co, 1 bx hardware, 1 bbl hoops; Muir & Tanner, 1 bx Hardware; C C Balsley, 4 kegs butter, 156 bxs cheese; R Robinson & Co, 267 bxs cheese; Shriver & Lazear, 40 kegs tobacco; Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co, 1 bx hrndles; Shoemaker & Lang 25 bxs cheese; Sanitary Committee, 2 bxs hospital goods; Wm Sigwart, agt, 170 sacks oats; Park, M'Curdy & Co, 31 bbls copper, John Moorhead, 9 gross tons pig iron; Hitchcock M'Creery & Co, 120 sacks potatoes; Wm Stewart, 1 car ice; Wm M'Cutcheon, 23 bbls green apples; J C Bidwell, 36 bdls spokes; W L Hamilton, 2 bxs hardware; Bingham, Sturgeon & Co, 10 bbls apples; J F Tanner, 4 cases; H Childs, 3 cases; Fetzer & Armstrong, 17 bbls apples, 3 bbls onions; Laughlin & Co, 2 cars ore; Jones & Laughlin, 1 car examin brown ore.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, September 15.—Knox & Parker, 300 lbs bulk shoulders; Jas Marshall, 1 car pig metal; D & H Wallace, 1 car corn; Murtland & Connor, 25 bbls tobacco; W H Brown, 2 coils rope; Atwell, Lee & Co, 5 doz tubs, 30 doz buckets, 2 doz ½ bushels

The Daily Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED FOR THE COMMERCIAL BY J. W. KENNEDY, OF "KENNEDY'S BANK REVIEW."

Bankable Funds or Notes at Par—5s and Upwards.

New York City Banks.	Delaware Banks.
Baltimore City Banks.	Canada Banks.*
U.S. Legal Tender Not's	Indiana State Bank.
PENNSYLVANIA—PITTSBURGH BANKS	
Allegheny Bank.	Iron City Bank.
Bank of Pittsburgh*	Mechanics Bank.
Citizens Bank.	Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank.
Exchange Bank.	
PENNSYLVANIA—COUNTRY BANKS.	
Allentown Bank.	Easton Bank.
Bank of Beaver Co.*	Farmers' Bank, Bucks County.
Bank of Catasauqua.	Farmers' Bank of Lancaster.
Bank of Chester Co.	Mauch Chunk Bank.
Bank of Danville.	Miners' Bank, Pottsville.
Bank of Delaware Co., Chester.	Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Easton.
Bank of Fayette Co.,* Uniontown.	Monongahela Bank,* Brownsville.
Bank of Germantown.	Union Bank, Reading.
Bank of Montgomery Co., Norristown.	
Bank of Phoenixville.	
Boylestown Bank.	
NEW JERSEY BANKS.	
Bordentown Banking Company.	Mechanics' Bank.
Burlington Bank.	Millville Bank.
Burlington County B'k	Mount Holly Bank.
Cumberland Bank.	Princeton Bank.
Farmers' Bank.	Salem Banking Co.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.	State Bank, Camden.
Gloucester Co. Bank.	State Bank, N. B.
Lambertville Bank.	State Bank, Newark.
Mechanics' Bank of Burlington.	Trenton Banking Co.
	Union Bank, Frenchtown.

*Denotes Specie Paying Banks.

Currency, or Unbankable Funds.

Maine..... ½	Indiana Stock Bks.... ½
Vermont..... ½	Michigan 1
New Hampshire..... ½	Iowa 1
Massachusetts..... ½	Maryland Country Banks..... 1½
Rhode Island..... ½	Kentucky 1½
Connecticut..... ½	Virginia, Wheeling 2
New York Country Banks ..... ½	Missouri..... 2@20
New Jersey ..... ½	Illinois..... 2@60
Pennsylvania..... ½	Wisconsin ..... 2@60
Ohio..... ½	

☞Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, New Orleans and Eastern Virginia Bank Notes are unsaleable.

Exchange on Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston ¼ ℘ cent.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

SEPTEMBER, 14, 1863.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue drove yard are very large. The market in consequence is very dull, and prices have declined fully 50c the 100 lbs. First-quality Western and Pennsylvania Steers are selling at 9@9½c, good do. at 8@8½c, and common quality at from 6@7c, as to condition. 42 very choice Steers sold at 10½c ℘ lb. Stock Cattle are selling at from 3@4c ℘ lb, gross. The market closed very dull, and sales were made at lower prices than the above.

Cows—About 140 head sold this week at from $22@45 per head, according to quality.

Sheep—The receipts continue very large. About 1,2000 head sold during the week at 4½@5¼c per lb, as to quality.

Hogs—The receipts are large and the market dull. About 4,800 head sold at from $7@8 25 the 100 lbs net.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

1,400 head from Illinois, 760 head from Ohio, 970 head from Pennsylvania, 54 head from Maryland.

COWS AND CALVES—The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 140 head this week; there is a good demand and prices are rather better, ranging at from $22@36 for Springers and $25@45 per head for Cow and Calf, as to quality. Old poor Cows are selling at from $18@19 per head.

Calves—About 35 head sold this week at from 4@5c per lb, according to weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.—The arrivals and sales of Sheep at the Avenue Drove Yard continue very large, reaching about 12,000 head this week. There is a fair demand, and prices remain about the same as last quoted. Fat Sheep selling at from 4½@5¼c ℘ lb gross. Stock Sheep at $2 50@3 50 ℘ head, and Lambs at $3 50@4 50 ℘ head, according to weight and condition.

THE HOG MARKET.—The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards are large this week, reaching about 4,800 head. The market is dull, but prices are unchanged, ranging at $7@8 25 ℘ 100 lbs net. 4,005 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at $7@8 25 ℘ 100 lbs net. Market dull.

Chicago Markets.

Flour.—Sales of winter wheat brands were: 100 bbls Hall's Challenge at $5.75; 150 Cole's XXXX at 6 00; 100 choice super at 4 50; 100 Salem super at 4 00; 100 Forrest super at 4 50; 70 Robison & Co's. extra at 6 50; 200 Star of the West at 7 00; 100 bbls Eclipse, St. Louis, at 6 50; 100 Exchange fair extra at 5 25; 200 Champion at 6 50; 200 Brilliant at 7 00. Sales of spring extras were: 75 super at 3 85; 400 bbls choice extra at 5 10; 100 at 4 90; 100 at 4 70; 100 Capital at 4 80; 200 Cedar Rapids at 4 80; 100 bbls Ohio State spring extra at 4 80.

Wheat.—Sales of 3,600 bush rejected spring at 80c; 1,400 at 81c; 400 at 82c; 15,400 bush No. 2 spring at 91c; 11,000 bus at 91½c; 17,800 at 90½c; 4,200 at F & T. at 92c; 13,000 bush No. 1 spring at 94c; 19,800 at 94½c; 17,000 at F & T. at 95c; 400 bush No. 2 red at 96c; 800 at 97c; 400 bush no grade spring on track at 70c; 400 at 60c.

Corn—Sales afloat were 6,000 bus red mixed at 57½c; 6,000 canal mixed at 57½c; 6,000 canal mixed at 57½c; 34,000 canal mixed f. o. b. at 58c; sales in store were 45,000 No. 2 at 55c; 12,000 at 55½c; 28,000 at 55¼c; 60,000 No. 1 at 55c; 35,000 at 56¼c; 12,000 bus at 56½c; 1,400 rejected at 53c; 18,000 No. 1 at 57c.

Oats—Sales of 1,200 bus early at 44c; 3,100 at 56c; 600 at 45½c; 16,100 at 46c; 18,200 at 47c; 16,000 at 46½c; 2,400 at 46¾; 50,000 at 47¼c; 600 bus No. 2 at 44c; sales afloat were 8,500 No. 1 at 48c; 1,800 f. o. b. at 48c; 12,000 No. 1 in store at 48c.

Barley—Sales of 400 bus No. 2 in store at 92c; 200 poor at 90c; 100 good delivered at $1 00; 1,600 No. 2 in store at 92c; 1,200 do. at 93c; 2,000 do. at 90c; 800 do. at 92c.

Rye—Sales of 1,400 bus No. 1 at 66c.

Beans—Dull, with small sales at $1 50@2 25 per bus. Sales of 200 bus at $2 25; 60 at $2 15.

Highwines—Sales of 100 bbls at 47c.

Foreign Commercial.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, September 5.—The Brokers' circular reports: Cotton—The sales of the week foot up 47,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and 12,000 to exporters. The market has been easier, at unchanged rates for American, and ⅛d. decline for Surals and Egyptian. The sales to-day, (Friday) were 8,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet and unaltered, at the following authorized quotations:

Orleans fair, nominal; middling, 23¾d; Mobile fair nominal, middling 23½d; Uplands fair nominal, middling 23½d.

Stock in port, 239,000 bales, including 34,000 American.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for Goods and Yarns being firmer, with an upward tendency.

LONDON MARKETS.—(Baring.)—Breadstuffs steady. Sugar has a downward tendency. Coffee has an upward tendency. Tea steady. Rice dull. Iron firm. Tallow flat at 41s. 6d. Spirits turpentine quiet and steady. Petroleum firm, at £19 10s. a £20 for Crude. Cod Oil firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Friday at 93⅜ a 93⅞ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central Railroad 8½ a 7½ discount; Erie Railroad, 84 a 85; United States Fives 70 a 71.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, September 3.—COTTON.—The sales of cotton to-day foot up 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant and holders demand an advance.

LONDON, Saturday, Evening.—The stock exchange is closed to-day, consequently we have no quotations of consols.

VERY LATEST COMMERCIAL.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The sales of cotton for the week were 10,000 bales. Orleans tres ordinaire, 225f. The market is quiet, but buoyant. Stock in port, 27,000 bales.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

Some 1,400 bags fair Rio were sold late on Saturday, to go out of the market, at 28¾c., and 300 bags do. to the local trade, at 28c. ℘ lb. To-day the extreme views of holders checked business. Rio is now held at 28½@30c., and Java at 37@38c. ℘ lb.

CINCINNATI METAL MARKET.—Iron—The advance which has been asked in hot-blast Pig has been established, but there is only a moderate business doing. We quote it at $38 per tun. Cold-blast is in fair demand at $48@50. The stock of both kinds is light. Bar is firm at 4½c for common, and 5@5½c for charcoal.

CINCINNATI COAL MARKET.—Coal—The prospect for a supply is still gloomy, and the market is unsettled. The retail rates from the yards are 36c for Youghiogheny and 28@32c for other qualities.

New York Cattle Market.

TRIBUNE REPORT.

BULL'S HEAD, Monday, September 14.—The great cattle market opened this morning at Allerton's, with an expectation on the part of some of the owners that there would be a short supply, and consequently an advance of prices, and some of them refused good offers at wholesale under these anticipations. Let us see why they failed. Instead of a short supply, we find that since Thursday about 1,200 head were sold at Bergen, and about 700 here; 500 head were sent direct to butchers; several hundred were sold at the down-town stables, and now to-day we have about 3,600 head on sale in these yards. The exact figures cannot be obtained until the close of the market to-morrow, but enough is seen to show that the supply of the week will exceed 6,000 head, and a goodly portion are heavy, though real first-class bullocks are not plenty, and therefore sell to-day at about as much as last Monday—some of the brokers say a fourth of a cent more.

For this class the morning sales were pretty lively at 10@10c. ℘ lb, net, for the very top, and were more lively than otherwise would have been the case from the fact that George Starr, Government agent, and David Reed were buying 150 head to ship South for the army. These, though bought by the head, are afterward weighed, and proved to cost about 6c ℘ lb, live weight, the most of them being prime upcountry oxen ann large fat steers. A few extra prime bullocks are reported at 11½c. ℘ lb. The medium class of bullocks, such as the best wholesale butchers buy, it is thought will average half a cent a pound less than last week, and sales are remarkably slow at 8@9½c.—the best at 10c. net, with hard work to get estimates of weights at all satisfactory to sellers.

The market for inferior grades is reported by some of the brokers, and most of the owners, at a cent a pound net less than last week, and sales very hard to make at 6@8c per lb, with a prospect of a very hard close of the market. Unless "sundown buyers" are more liberal than usual, there will be more cattle left over than can be readily sold. One cause of the slow market to-day, as well as the large sales on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, is that this is the Jews' holiday, and they command one-third of the trade. The Sheep market opens harder for drovers than last week. Sheep and Lambs are of about equal value per head and per pound for the meat, which is selling this morning at 5@8c per lb. Pelts, too, are equal. Sheep sell at 5@5½c per lb, live weight. The Hog market is dull—the stock not first-rate. Price about 5½c per lb, live weight. Full particulars to-morrow.

NEW YORK OIL MARKET.—Oils.—There has been considerable activity in Crude Whale Oil, and we notice sales of 200 bbls. at 88c., 1,800 bbls. at 90c., and 730 bbls. on private terms. Linseed Oil steady at $1.10. Petroleum quiet, and prices somewhat unsettled—"bulls" and "bears" contending for the advantage. We quote Crude 37c., and Refined in bond 57c, with very little doing.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.—The market for leaf is quiet, but holders are firm, and display no anxiety to sell. Manufactured is in moderade demand. We quote:

Ohio Reed Leaf.

Good filler.....	7@ 8c
Medium Wrappers.....	9@11c
Fine to choice.....	12@14c

Kentucky Leaf.

Lugs.....	7@10c
Medium Leaf.....	12@14c
Fine Leaf.....	17@22c

Virginia Leaf

Lugs.....	13@14c
Medium Leaf.....	14@16c
Fine and bright.....	20@25c
Bright selections.....	22@40c

Manufactured.

8s, 8s and 10s.....	45@55c
Bright pounds.....	65@85c
Kentucky Six Twist.....	30@33c

FINANCIAL.

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SPRINGFIELD FIRE INS. CO.,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO.,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Assets, July 1st, 1863,	$2,007,530 91.
Assets,	$545,896 46.
Assets,	$407,079 30.
Assets,	$355,967 39.

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STATE FAIR.

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OF THE
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STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
WILL BE HELD AT
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September 29th and 30th and October 1st and 2d, 1863.
Norristown is about seventeen miles west of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill River, and is accessible by railway to every part of the State.
The grounds are beautifully situated, containing 28 acres of ground, with fine large buildings thereon erected, together with a large amount of shedding. The track is to be one of the best half mile tracks in the State. The premiums are the heaviest ever offered by the Society, amounting to about $7,000. The premiums for all grades of cattle exceed $1,000, five of which are $30 each, nineteen from £25 to $15, others running down to lesser rates. Best herd not less than 15 head, 1st prmium, $40; 2d premium, $25.
Horses for all grades the premiums exceed $1,350. The highest, $100; 22 between $20 and $30, and others ranging from $15, $10 and $5.
For Sheep and Swine, the premiums range from $10 to $5 and $3.
For Poultry there is a long list of premiums from $2 to $1 each. In the following classes most liberal premiums are offered: Ploughs, Cultivators, Drills, Wagons, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Pumps, Buckets, Tin Ware, Leather and its Manufactures, Gas Fixtures, Marble Mantles, Butter, Flour, Grain and Seeds, Vegetables; and also for Domestic and Household Manufactures—Cloth, Carpets, Satinet, Shirting, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, Sales, Shawls, Knit Goods, Needlework, &c., Bread, Cakes, Preserves, Jellies, &c.
Large premiums are offered for every variety of Fruit and Flowers. The Floral Tent will be the largest ever erected by the Society, and will form one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition. Fruits, Grapes and Wines will be exhibited in this Department.
The Pennsylvania Railroad and Norristown Railroad have arranged to carry articles for exhibition to and from Exhibition freight free, requiring the forward freight to be prepaid, which will be repaid shippers when goods are returned to the station whence shipped. It is hoped to effect the same with other important roads.
Excursions at reduced rates will be run on all the leading railroads.
Entries can be made at the office, in Norristown, after the 4th day of September. All articles must be entered on the books on or before Tuesday evening, Sept. 29th. Exhibitors must become members. Membership $1 00, with four coupon tickets, each of which will admit one person to the Fair once.
SINGLE ADMISSION.....25 CENTS.
☞A List of Premiums and Regulations can be had by addressing the Secretary at
THOMAS P. KNOX, President.
A. BROWER LONGAER, Sec'y, } Norristown, Pa. } se

STOVES.

MITCHELL, HERRON & Co.
Manufacturers of
Stoves and Ranges
of every description;
Common and Fine Enameled Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.
MACHINERY CASTINGS.
Warehouse, No. 194 LIBERTY St., Pittsburgh. se11

A. BRADLEY,
Manufacturer of every variety of
Cook, Parlor, and Heating Stoves,
GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.
Wishes to call particular attention to the celebrated DOUBLE TOP, GAS-CONSUMING,
COAL COOK STOVES.
(TROPIC, TALSMAN AND EUREKA.)
se7 No. 30 WOOD Street.

BISSELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves,
GRATE FRONTS,
Fenders, Cooking Ranges, &c.
We invite public attention to the celebrated
TRIUMPH STOVE,
for COAL, and the
BLACK OAK STOVE,
for WOOD. And to our large stock of
Grates, Fenders, &c.
WAREHOUSE: 235 LIBERTY street,
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GREAT BARGAINS
IN
SILKS,
AT
BARKER'S,
59 MARKET STREET.
A REDUCTION OF
50 PER CENT,
IN BLACK AND COLORS.
ALL NEW SHIRTING MUSLINS,
12 1-2 cts. Per Yard.
sep7

SINGER & CO.'S
SEWING MACHINES
For sale at New York prices, by
R. STRAW,
No. 32 MARKET street, Pittsburgh.
☞Machines of various sizes constantly on hand. Also, Silk and Thread on Spools, Binding Gauges of various kinds, and Needles. [se7

IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT.

NEW DISCOVERY
By J. DIAMOND, practical optician and manufacturer of the Russian Pebble Spectacles. They are warranted to strengthen and improve the sight. The lenses are imported direct from Russia, which can be seen at my office. Notwithstanding the attacks of jealous spectacle vender in this city who aspires to the name of optician, the Russian Pebble Spectacles are receiving daily the warmest endorsements of our citizens. All that is asked is to examine all other spectacles, and then call and examine the Russian Pebble. For sale only by
J. DIAMOND,
39 FIFTH street, Post Building.
N. B. Beware of venders and counterfeiters. se8

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COUNTRY MERCHANTS
WILL FIND AT
BARKER'S,
NO. 59 MARKET STREET,
just what they need for
REPLENISHING THEIR STOCK,
and at the
LOWEST EASTERN CASH PRICES
se7

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FANCY AND STAPLE
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
No. 114 FIFTH street, Pittsburgh. [se8:1y

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
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se9

ANDREW HUMBERT,
ALDERMAN
AND
POLICE MAGISTRATE,
No. 77 THIRD street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Indentures, Liens, and Articles of Agreement, accurately executed. se7

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LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.
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PLAIN & FANCY JOB PRINTER
Paper Dealer and Stationer,
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Book Binding, of all Styles,
From the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.
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BOOK PRINTING,
PAMPHLET PRINTING,
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CARD PRINTING,
STEAMBOAT PRINTING,
PAPER BOOK PRINTING,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
Rapidly and Neatly Executed,
ON STEAM PRESSES,
AT THE
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REVIEW OFFICE,
No. 78 FIFTH Street, up stairs.

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H. KLEBER & BRO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
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CARHART & NEEDHAM'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
Music and Musical Merchandise of Every Description.
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ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 & 131 SMITHFIELD street,
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☞The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sep7:1y

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Corner of FIFTH and SMITHFIELD streets.
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FRED. JACOBS'
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
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se16:3m

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 FIFTH street,
Odd Fellows Hall Building.
se7:1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

BOWERY SALOON,
No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.
se7:6m

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 SMITHFIELD Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.
☞Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season.
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FIRST PREMIUM
BLIND FACTORY.
G. P. WERTZ,
Manufacturer of
VENITIAN BLINDS,
REVOLVING AND STATIONARY SHUTTERS.
Cor. THIRD and MARKET Sts.,
Entrance on THIRD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PAYMENT OF THE MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PENN'A MILITIA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Harrisburg, Sept. 7, 1863.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 46.

Much delay having unavoidably occurred in the payment of the militia called out by the proclamation of the Governor, and by the authority of the President of the United States, dated September 11, 1862, for the reason that the formalities of muster required by the United States regulations had necessarily been omitted in putting them into service; and a form of roll having been approved by the proper Department at Washington as a sufficient voucher at the Treasury for their payment, captains and officers commanding organizations of troops under the said call will immediately make application to this Department, distinctly stating their post office address, that printed blanks of the approved roll and the proper instructions may be at once furnished.

By order of the Governor.
A. L. RUSSELL,
se11 Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

GRAPES.
FINE SPECIMENS OF THE DELAWARE, CREVELING, HARTFORD PROLIFIC, MARY ANN, and AUGUST PIONEER are now on exhibition, and for sale at
No. 29 FIFTH STREET.
se7 J. KNOX.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

WORTHLESS and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters that the proprietors of

HOSTETTER'S BITTTERS

Rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipopes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the pbases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have